

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Gazette for
AUTHORS, READERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

No. 26.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

THREE DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

THE LITERARY WORLD.

No. XXVI, July 31, 1847.

CONTENTS.

REVIEWS.

THE LIFE OF MRS. GODOLPHIN. BY JOHN EVELYN.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX. BY BENSON J. LOSSING.

DISCOURSES ON THE NATURE OF RELIGION, AND ON COMMERCE AND BUSINESS. BY ORVILLE DEWEY, D.D.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW BOOKS.
FISHING AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

POETRY.

STRENGTH FROM THE HILLS.

FINE ARTS.

VANDERLYN. BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

MUSIC.

ANNA BISHOP.

MISCELLANY.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT GREENPORT, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE CABINET OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE MONUMENT TO CANTON AGAIN.

ITALIAN ADVENTURES.

DE QUINCEY'S GENEROSITY.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE AMER. ORIENTAL SOCIETY.
LOUIS THE XIV., AND THE COURT OF FRANCE
IN THE XVII CENTURY. BY MISS PARDOE.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS OF QUEEN'S CO.
BY HENRY ONDERDONK, &C., &C., &C.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—ANNOUNCEMENTS—LIST OF AMERICAN BOOKS—LIST OF FOREIGN BOOKS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LITERARY WORLD,

IS PUBLISHED

Weekly, on Saturday morning, of the size of at least sixteen quarto pages of forty-eight columns, sometimes enlarged to twenty-four pages, and seventy-two columns. Annual subscriptions \$3, payable in advance; single numbers, 6¢ cents.

Advertisements should always be sent in before Saturday of the week previous to publication, and unless marked, will be inserted until forbidden.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five Lines or less—first and subsequent insertions,	25
Every additional Line,	4
For one square (twenty lines),	75
For one Column, single insertions,	3 00
“ “ yearly,	100 00
For one Page, single insertions,	8 00
“ “ yearly,	300 00
Yearly advertisers for a space not exceeding thirty Lines,	40 00

OSGOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS.

136 Nassau street, cor. of Beekman.

New York, February 6, 1847.

Editorial Communications and Copies of Books for review to be addressed, "Editor of Literary World." No person is authorized to receive subscriptions to this Paper who is not furnished with a certificate of authority from the Publishers.

LONDON ART-UNION JOURNAL.

THE JULY NUMBER OF THIS VALUABLE Journal has been received pr. Britannia.

Subscriptions received by

JOHN P. RIDER,

Sole Agent for the U. S.

"La Farge Buildings,"

229 Broadway.

VOL. I.

The following are Agents for this paper, by whom Subscriptions will be received:—

Portland, Me.—Hyde, Lord & Daren.

Boston, Mass.—Redding & Co.

Providence, R. I.—C. Burnett, Jr.

New Haven, Conn.—T. H. Pease.

Philadelphia.—G. B. Ziebler & Co.

J. S. Bonsall, G. W. Johnson, 83 Dock st.

Alexandria, Va.—Bell & Entwistle.

Washington.—W. Q. Force.

Charleston, S. C.—John Russell.

Savannah, Geo.—I. M. Cooper.

New Orleans.—J. B. Steele.

St. Louis, Mo.—John Halliwell.

Louisville, Ky.—J. Griswold, James Maxwell, Jr.

Cincinnati, O.—Derby, Bradley & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Derby & Hewson.

Geneva, N. Y.—G. H. Derby & Co.

Auburn, N. Y.—Alden & Markham.

Utica, N. Y.—H. H. Hawley & Co.

Toronto, C. W.—H. Rowsall.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—William S. Caldwell.

Concord, N. H.—Rufus Merrill.

The following persons are Travelling Agents for this paper, authorized to receive Subscriptions:—

North.—Charles F. Robinson.

East.—James P. Cowles, John C. Mitchell.

South.—J. B. Valentine.

West.—Thomas Northall.

THIRTEENTH CINCINNATI TRADE SALE,

TO COMMENCE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1847.

The undersigned respectfully solicit Consignments of
Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, Book-
binders' Stock, Paper, &c.,

to be sold according to the Rules and Regulations previously observed.

Invoices should be received previous to the 1st of September, as the Catalogue will then be put to Press. Contributors at the East will confer a favor by forwarding their goods early.

N. B. Consignments of Books and Stationery received for Auction or Private Sales, and liberal advances made on the receipt of Goods.

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 209 Main street.

Cincinnati, July 17, 1847.

July 24 10t

"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPTAIN BRAGG."

J. C. DERBY & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, AUBURN, N. Y.,

Have Just Published,

THE LIFE

OF

MAJOR-GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

The "Rough and Ready" Hero that "Never Surrenders," the Conqueror of the Battles of Okecho-bee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista.

BY H. MONTGOMERY.

With a correct Portrait of General Taylor, and 4 beautiful Engravings of the above Battles. Large 12mo. size, 360 pages, well printed on fine paper, and bound in Embossed Muslin, Gilt Back, or in neat Leather. "Come and take me."

Price \$1 12.

The above New Beautiful Book being the first bound copy of the Life of "The Old General," meets with a rapid sale.

.. Sold also by most of the New York Booksellers.

AMERICAN ART-UNION.

322 Broadway, New York.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, President.

GEORGE W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

ROBERT F. FRASER, Cor. Secretary.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Recording Secretary.

The American Art-Union is incorporated for the promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States. Each subscriber of *Five Dollars* is a Member for one year. The funds are applied:—first, to the production of large and costly engravings, of which every member receives a copy; and, next, to the purchase of original Paintings, and other works of art, by native or resident artists, which are distributed, by lot, among the members, in December.

Last year 146 paintings were distributed. This year they will be more numerous and valuable—more than 100 are already purchased; and in addition there will be distributed 250 bronze medals of Washington Allston, now in progress. And each member will receive two engravings—"The Jolly Flat-Boat Men," after Bingham; and "A Sybil," after Huntington.

The business of the Institution, out of the city of New York, is transacted by Honorary Secretaries, and with the view of extending further the benefits of the institution, the committee wish to appoint such agents in all the cities and larger villages of the United States where none are already appointed. Booksellers will find it a useful and agreeable agency.—Address the Corresponding Secretary.

je261f

NOEHDEN'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

BY GEO. H. NOEHDEN, LL.D.

From the Eighth London Edition.

With Alterations and Large Additions, chiefly from the Grammars of Dr. Becker. By Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., President of the New-ton Theological Institution.

1 volume 12mo.

This work has long been used in England, and is considered the best Grammar extant for English students to acquire a correct knowledge of the German Language. The present edition has undergone great changes by the editor, who is eminently qualified for the task, having resided some years in Germany. Numerous works have been consulted in the preparation of the volume, but of none has so great use been made as of the Larger and Smaller Grammars of Becker, which has been selected as the best representative of the present improved state of grammatical learning in Germany. The publishers have received numerous testimonials of the decided worth of the book, a few of which are herewith inserted.

"I have long been familiar with Noehden's German Grammar, which I consider decidedly the best we have in the English language. It gives me great pleasure to see it re-published in this country under the care and revision of so eminent a German scholar as Mr. Sears, and I sincerely hope the work will meet with the encouragement it deserves."—From Prof. Torrey of the University of Vermont.

"We have examined this Grammar with great satisfaction. It is a step far in advance of all the German Grammars hitherto published in the English language. The work of the editor has been done thoroughly, faithfully and laboriously. He has brought to his task an uncommon knowledge of the German language, as written and spoken, and has kept pace with the rapid advances of German Philology."—North American Review.

"We consider it decidedly the best Grammar for students of that language yet published in this country."—American Biblical Repository.

"The high qualifications of the editor as a German scholar and teacher, who has executed his task with great diligence and care, abundantly commend the work, as does also the reputation of the translator. In a word, we have nothing else like it."—Christian Reflector.

Published by

ALLEN, MORRILL & WARDWELL, Andover,

And may be had of the principal Booksellers throughout the country.

July 24 2t

RANKING'S HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE **MEDICAL SCIENCES.**

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

Now Ready,

NO. V, FOR JULY, 1847,

Of this Valuable Work.

Price only \$1 50, per Year, or, 75 cents per Number.

Each Number containing from 350 to 400 closely printed Octavo Pages, and being a complete Practical and Analytical Digest of the contents of the principal British and Continental Medical Works, published during the preceding six months. Together with a Series of Critical Reports on the Progress of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences during the same period. Embracing under their proper heads,

<i>Practical Medicine.</i>	<i>Diseases of Women and Children.</i>
<i>Pathology and Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>
<i>Surgery.</i>	<i>Forensic Medicine.</i>
<i>Chemistry.</i>	<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</i>
<i>Midwifery.</i>	

EDITED BY W. H. RANKING, M.D., CANTAB.,
Physician to the Suffolk General Hospital.

Assisted by

W. A. GUY, M.D., HENRY ANCELL, M.D., and
GEO. DAY, M.D., W. KIRKES, M.D.

This work, wherever known, has received the almost universal commendation of the Medical Profession.—*Prospectuses*, with a full description of the work. *Notices, Recommendations, &c. &c.* can be had upon application to the Publishers or their Agents, in the principal Cities throughout the Union.

The back Numbers or Bound Volume, being a *Complete Digest of Medical Literature* for the past two years, furnished, upon application by mail or otherwise to the Publishers,

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
Philadelphia.

BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT'S FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK TRADE SALE.

To Commence

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1847.

The undersigned respectfully announce that the next Regular Trade Sale of *Books, Stereotype Plates, &c.*, will commence at the above date, and be conducted under the direction of the Committee of the Trade.

Invoices solicited, and should be furnished by the 1st of July next, at which time the Catalogue will go to Press.

On MONDAY, 30th AUGUST,

The usual Sale of Paper, Stationery, Binders' Leather, Muslin, &c., will be held, for which Consignments are also respectfully requested.

Cash advances made upon receipt of goods, when desired, as usual.

BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT,
204 Broadway.

At Private Sale.

A large allotment of BLANK BOOKS, full and half Bound, Foolscap, Demy, and Medium Sizes; Memorandum, Pass Books, &c.

QUARTO BIBLES.—1000 Quarto Bibles in Sheep, Extra Gilt Bindings.

PAPER HANGING.—2500 Rolls of Paper.

HANGINGS, choice patterns, satined and unsatined. Also, Window Papers, Fireboard Prints, &c. &c. jcl9

BOOK-BINDING.

GENTLEMEN and the Trade are respectfully informed that very superior Binding, in every variety of style, is executed by the subscribers at the lowest prices.

Their patronage is earnestly solicited, and strict attention to their orders shall be the constant endeavor of the subscribers.

MATTHEWS & RIDER,
74 Fulton street, near Gold, N. Y.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having been for many years engaged in the above business, and done work for most of the principal Publishers in this city, feels confidence in calling the attention of others to his Establishment, where punctuality and despatch, combined with all the requisites of good workmanship, may be depended upon. Prices as favorable as in any other Foundry.

N. B.—Reference is made to the following Publishers, who have had ample opportunity of corroborating the above:—

Wiley & Putnam.	M. W. Dodd.
Robert Carter.	Baker & Scribner.
M. H. Newman & Co.	Lewis Colby & Co.
Harper & Brothers.	Daniel Fanshaw.
Roe Lockwood & Son.	Gates & Steadman.
S. S. & W. Wood.	R. Craighead.
Cottins, Brother & Co.	H. & S. Raynor.
Paine & Burgess.	C. S. Francis & Co.
American Tract Society.	W. E. Dean.

T. B. SMITH, 216 William street

CRITTENDENS' BOOK-KEEPING.

E. C. & J. BIDDLE,

No. 6, South Fifth-Street, Philadelphia,

PUBLISHED

An Inductive and Practical System of

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

BY A. F. & S. W. CRITTENDEN.

This work has met with the most unqualified approval of many of the best practical accountants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, &c.

That portion of the work especially adapted to impart to juvenile pupils a knowledge of the science of which it treats, is published as a *School Edition*. Of the many testimonials to the merit of the school edition, received by the publishers from teachers, limited space admits of the introduction here of but a few.

Report to New York Ward School Teachers' Association, and Resolution adopted by said Society.

The Committee on Books having examined "Crittendens' Double Entry Book-Keeping, School Edition," in making a report favorable to its adoption in the Ward Schools, would present, as reasons for so doing:—

1. The reasoning process introduced, uniting simplicity in opening the books, with ease in determining the debits and credits of each transaction placed before the student.
2. The perspicuity and clearness of the ledger closings, without the usual unnecessary and perplexing classification of accounts.
3. The number of books opened and closed, which present so great a variety of positions in business as scarcely to fail in giving the student a correct knowledge of accounts, while the progressive manner in which new and more complicated transactions are introduced from book to book, tends to increase interest in the subject.
4. The arrangement, after the two first sets, requiring the student to make his own journal entries without form from which to copy, which we consider as happy, judicious, and of great importance.
5. The appending of practical, labor-saving, business forms, for the keeping of books in different branches of business; and

Finally, its well arranged and thoroughly systematized mode of presenting the subject, for the use of the teacher and student.

Respectfully submitted,

SENECA DURAND, Chairman.

E. H. JENNY,

EDWARD McELROY,

JOHN WALSH,

H. W. HULL.

Committee.

The committee respectfully submits to the association, for its adoption, the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this association recommends the adoption of Crittendens' System of Book-Keeping, named in the accompanying report, and that we individually will use our influence to secure its immediate introduction into the schools with which we are connected.

Adopted by the association.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Secretary.

New York, November 19th, 1845.

I have examined Crittendens' Double Entry Book-keeping, and from the numerous forms it presents, its frequent elucidations of the nature of Debit and Credit, the variety and practice it affords in the opening and closing of accounts, I give it a preference to any treatise I have previously seen on the subject.

HORACE MORRISON,

President of Baltimore College.
Baltimore, January 2, 1846.

I have examined with some care Crittendens' Double Entry Book-keeping, and have formed a very favorable opinion of it. Its plan appears to me quite simple, and it is abundantly illustrated by examples.

ELIAS LOOMIS,

Prof. of Mathematics, N. Y. University.
New York, February 26, 1846.

Messrs. A. F. & S. W. CRITTENDEN.

State Military Academy, at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sirs.—I have read and examined the method adopted in the treatises on Book-keeping by you, which you did me the kindness to leave at my room. I shall owe you many thanks for the labor of which your School Edition will relieve me. Its admirable exposition of the principles of Double Entry lays the whole science so completely before the student, that his instructor has nothing left him, beyond the examination of his work. The variety of forms, and the care taken to adapt them to different departments of business, is of great value; indeed I do not hesitate to prefer it over any other treatise which has met my observation during the two years past, in which I have had the superintendence of this department in the Academy. Please send us twenty copies of the School Edition, and one of the larger size.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. W. CAPERS,
Prof. Nat. Phil. and Acting Superintendent
of State Military Academy.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26th, 1846.

Messrs. A. F. & S. W. CRITTENDEN:

Gentlemen:—After a satisfactory perusal of your

"Inductive and Practical System of Double Entry Book-keeping." I consider it superior, in several respects, to any other work of the kind with which I am acquainted. The principles are clearly expressed; the rules are concise and accurate; the examples are progressively arranged, and admirably adapted to familiarize the mind with the manner of opening and closing books, and with the various kinds of business: the whole plan is well calculated to form good accountants—not proficient copyists. Though, for the better exercise of the pupil's judgment, I have hitherto excluded the use of all authors from the class under my tuition, an examination of your work has decided in favor of its adoption and future use as a text-book.

In addition to the facilities offered to the learner by your publication, I believe it will prove a valuable companion to the practical book-keeper. It will aid him in abridging his labor, and assist him when confused by novelty of transaction. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. J. QUINN,
St. Xavier College.

E. C. & J. B. also publish the following Popular and Valuable

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.

THE UNITED STATES ARITHMETIC. By Professor Vogdes. Text-Book in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Lancaster, Pa., &c.

RING'S 3000 EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC. Text-Book in Public Schools of Baltimore, &c.

VOGDES'S MENSURATION. Text-Book in the Central High School of Philadelphia, &c.

ALSOP'S ALGEBRA. Text-Book in Miami University, Central High School of Philadelphia, &c.

GUMMERE'S ASTRONOMY. Third Edition. Text-Book in University of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan University, Union College, Central High School of Philadelphia, &c.

MAURY'S NAVIGATION. Third Edition. Text-Book of the United States Navy. Central High School of Philadelphia, Public High School of Baltimore, &c. j342t

ROBERT CARTER,

58 Canal Street,

HAS RECENTLY ISSUED

D'AUBIGNE'S CROMWELL.—The Protector: A Vindication. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigné. 12mo. half cloth, 38 cents, full cloth, 50 cents.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. CHARLES SIMEON. By the Rev. Wm. Carus. 8vo. 52.

THE BIBLE IN SPAIN. By George Borrow. 8vo. paper. 25 cents.

THE ZINCALI, OR GYPSIES OF SPAIN. By George Borrow. 8vo. paper. 25 cents.

THE GENIUS OF SCOTLAND. By Turnbull. 81.

McCHEYNE'S WORKS. 2 vols. 53.

HALDANE ON ROMANS. 8vo. 52 50.

BRIDGES ON PROVERBS. 8vo. 52.

HORNE ON THE PSALMS. 8vo. 51 50.

THE WYCLIFFITES. By Mrs. Col. Mackay.

THE OFFICE AND WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. By Buchanan.

THE THREE DIVINE SISTERS. By Adams.

FISH'S MEMORIAL OF THE HOLY LAND. j341tf

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOWLER & WELLS,

131 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

my22

COLTON & JENKINS, **BOOKBINDERS.**

142 and 144 Nassau Street.

Cloth, Silk, Imt. Morocco, Embossed and Law Binding; also, covers of all kinds, made for the trade.

C. & J. Having a large assortment of movable stamps, are able to make designs suitable for any work, without having them cut purposely; and the extent of their establishment, and number of hands employed, enable them to execute orders with despatch. f13tf

STATIONER'S WAREHOUSE.

203 PEARL STREET,

(Near Maiden Lane.)

J. K. HERRICK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Papers, &c.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

THE LITERARY WORLD—C. F. HOFFMAN, EDITOR.

THE plan of the *Literary World* is to offer a medium where the *Author* and the *Publisher*, the *Bookseller* and the *Bookbuyer*, the *Reader* and the *Critic*, may all communicate with each other, as in a *Literary Exchange*. The true interests of all these parties are undoubtedly identical, in all book transactions which are conducted in good faith; and by impartially placing their claims side by side with each other, The *Literary World* hopes to hasten the era when this truth shall be generally understood and acted upon. As a *Gazette for Readers, Authors, and Publishers*, its own success is necessarily dependent upon preserving the strictest impartiality when attempting to define the relations between these respective parties in any special instance, and this is the best guarantee that can be offered for the independence of the work.

Reviews.

The Life of Mrs. Godolphin. By John Evelyn, of Wootton, Esqr. Now first published, and edited by Samuel Lord, Bishop of Oxford. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE publication of an original book from the pen of the amiable and accomplished Evelyn is an event so delightful and unexpected, that we first naturally inquire where so choice a treasure has so long lain hid. The introduction, by the present eminent and zealous Bishop of Oxford, informs us that the MS. has remained in Mr. Evelyn's family until the present time, having passed into the hands of his great-grandson, the Archbishop of York, by whom it has been intrusted for publication to the care of the present editor. Without this voucher of its authenticity, we should have thought it another "Lady Willoughby's Diary," to which this memoir of Mrs. Godolphin bears some resemblance—but it is infinitely more valuable; for, while possessing equal interest and simplicity, it has the additional charm of truth.

The events of the life of Margaret Godolphin were few, and are briefly told. Born August 2d, 1652: appointed Maid of Honor to the Court of Charles II.: secretly married to Sidney Godolphin in 1675: she died in giving birth to a son, on the 9th of September, 1678, having just completed her 26th year. She sprang from an ancient and honorable house, and her blood still flows in the veins of some of the most illustrious of the nobility of England. Her son married Henrietta Churchill, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough. "But it was not for gentle descent or noble alliance that Margaret Godolphin was the most remarkable, or best deserves remembrance. Rather did she add distinction to an ancient line, and transmit to her posterity that memory of her virtues and inheritance of good deeds, without which titles and hereditary rank are but splendid contradictions and conspicuous blemishes."

In the reign of Charles II. the Court revelled in the excesses of unrestrained indulgence. "It was the day of England's deepest degradation, when in private life morality was a reproach, truth departed, and religion a jest." A picture more deeply tragical than that simply sketched by Mr. Evelyn in his *Diary* can scarcely be conceived. Yet, Margaret Godolphin was able, by a holy self-denying obedience to the training of her Church, and by her practice of devotion, to maintain in simple, unaffected purity, her faith at court; in dutiful, active love, her married life; which sufficed to crown her hours of bitter anguish and untimely death with a joyful resignation and assured waiting for her crown.

The subject of this memoir inherited in a remarkable degree the combined qualities of her excellent parents. Her father, Colonel

Blagge, a gentleman of an ancient Suffolk family, "was of so extraordinary wit and signal loyalty, as not only made him esteemed by that blessed martyr Charles I., being made Groom of his Bedchamber, but to be intrusted with one of his principal garrisons during the Rebellion." Mrs. Blagge, his lady (mother to Margaret), "was a woman so eminent in all the virtues and perfections of her sex, that it were hard to say whether were superior her Beauty, Wit, or Piety; for, as I have heard from those who intimately knew her, she was in all respects very like her daughter." It was by this excellent mother that this rare child was as early instructed in the fear of God as she could speak. Before she had attained her twelfth year she was appointed Maid of Honor to Catherine, Queen of Charles II.; hence, "her lot was cast in the darkest age of England's morals. She lived in a Court where flourished, in their rankest luxuriance, all the vice and littleness which the envy of detractors without, has ever loved to impute to Courts in general." It is most refreshing to the wearied spirit to find amid such general wickedness as prevailed in that age—when the revulsion of feeling, which affects nations just as it does individuals, had plunged into dissipation all ranks, on their escape from the narrow austerities and gloomy sourness of Puritanism—some living witnesses for Truth and Holiness, who passed their days amid the orgies of that crew, as untainted by its evils, as is the clear sunbeam by the corruption of a loathsome atmosphere. Such an one was Margaret Godolphin, whom neither the license of those evil days, nor the scandal and detraction with which they abounded, ever touched in spirit or in reputation. Verily, she walked in "the flames of the fiery furnace, and felt no hurt, neither did the smell of fire pass upon her."

Her example and influence, not only upon her young companions, but also upon some who were advanced in years, afford most striking testimony to the supremacy of Piety and Virtue. Nor did the admiration her Beauty and Wit excited, nor the eulogies she daily received, at all elate her—she was still the same, always in perfect good-humor, always humble, always Religious to exactness.

Thus passed her time until the Duchess of York's death, an event upon which she thus comments in her *Diary*:

"The D— dead, a princess, honored, in power, had much wit, much money, much esteem; she was full of unspeakable torture, and died (poor creature!) in doubt of her Religion, without the Sacrament, or divine by her, like a poor wretch; none remembered her after one week, none sorry for her; she was tost and flung about, and every one did what they would with that stately carcase. What is this world, what its greatness, what to be esteemed, or thought a wit? We shall all be stripped without sense or remembrance. But God, if we serve him in our health, will give us patience in our sickness."

Upon this, her biographer remarks:

"I repeat the instance as set down in her *Diary*, to show how early she made these useful and pious recollections, for she must needs be then very young, and at an age at least when very few of her sex, and in her circumstances, much concern themselves with these mortifying reflections. But, as I have often heard her say, she loved to be at funerals, and in the house of mourning; so, being of the most compassionate nature in the world, she was a constant visitor of the sick and of people in distress. But, to proceed: she had not been above two years at Court before her virtue, beauty, and wit made her be looked upon as a little miracle;

and, indeed, there were some addresses made her of the greatest persons, not from the attraction of affected charms, for she was ever, at that sprightly and free age, severely careful how she might give the least countenance to that liberty which the gallants do there usually assume of talking with less reserve; nor did this eclipse her pretty humor, which was cheerful and easy amongst those she thought worthy her conversation. It is not to be described (for it was, though natural, in her inimitable) with what grace, ready and solid understanding, she would discourse. Nothing that she conceived could be better expressed; and when she was sometimes provoked to raillery, there was nothing in the world so pleasant and inoffensively diverting (shall I say), or instructive; for she ever mingled her freest entertainments with something which tended to serious, and did it in such a manner as always left some impressions extraordinary even upon those who came perhaps with inclinations to pervert the most harmless conversations; so as it was impossible for any to introduce a syllable which did not comply with the strictest rules of decency."

The narrative of the commencement of her friendship with Mr. Evelyn is exceedingly interesting, we give it in the biographer's own words:—

"It was not long after this that, being one day to visit her, she seemed to me more thoughtful than ordinary. I asked her what made her look so solemnly? She told me she had never a friend in the world. No, said I, that is impossible; I believe nobody has more; for all that know you must love you, and those that love you are continually your friends. But I, who well knew where her heart at that time was, asked her what she esteemed a certain gentleman beyond the seas? Alas, says she, he is very ill, and that makes me very much concerned; but I do not speak to you of him, whom God will I hope be gracious to, but I would have a FRIEND. In that name is a great deal more than I can express, a faithful friend whom I might trust with all that I have, and God knows that is but little; for him whom you mean does not care to meddle with my concerns, nor would I give him the trouble. This, to my remembrance, were her very expressions to me. Madam, said I, do you speak this to me, as if I were capable of serving you in anything considerable? I believe you the person in the world (replied she) who would make such a friend as I wish for, if I had merit enough to deserve it. Madam, said I, consider well what you say, and what you do, for it is such a trust, and so great an obligation that you lay upon me, as I ought to embrace with all imaginable respect, and acknowledgment for the greatest honor you could do me; Madam, to be called your friend were the most desirable in the world, and I am sure I should endeavor to acquit me of the duty with great cheerfulness and fidelity. Pray leave your complimenting (said she smiling), and be my friend then, and look upon me henceforth as your child. To this purpose was her obliging reply; and there standing pen and ink upon the table, in which I had been drawing something upon a paper like an altar, she wrote these words: Be this the Symbol of Inviolable Friendship.—Mary Blagge, October, 1672, and underneath, For my brother E—; and so delivered it to me with a smile. Well, said I, Madam, this is an high obligation, and you have already paid me for the greatest service that I can ever pretend to do you; but yet do you know what you have done? Yes, says she, very well; but pray what do you mean? Why, said I, the title that has consecrated this altar is the marriage of souls, and the golden thread that types the hearts of all the world; I tell you, Madam, friendship is beyond all relations of flesh and blood, because it is less material; there is nature in that of parents and kindred, but [that of] friendship is of course and without election, for which the conjugal state itself is not always the most happy; and, therefore,

those who have had best experience chose their friend out of all these circumstances, and have found him more lasting and more effectual. By this symbol you give me title to all that you can with honor and religion part with in this world; and it is a topic I could adorn with glorious examples of what I speak; and the noblest things have been said upon it; and the laws and measures of friendship are the nicest and the most obliging;—but you know them all. Well, replied she, smiling, be it so,—pray what am I to do? Nay, said I, I'll tell you first what you are to suffer.

"The privileges I claim (in virtue of that character) are, that I may visit you without being thought importunate; that I may now and then write to you to cultivate my style; discourse with you to improve my understanding; read to you to receive your reflections; and that you freely command me upon all occasions without any reserve whatsoever: you are to write to me when I am absent; mention me in all your prayers to God, to admonish me of all my failings, to visit me in sickness, to take care of me when I am in distress, and never to forsake me, change or lessen your particular esteem, till I prove unconstant or perfidious, and no man's friend; in a word, there is in friendship something of all relations, and something above them all. These, Madam, are the laws, and they are reciprocal and eternal, &c."

Her letter to Mr. Evelyn upon this occasion is very characteristic; if our space were not so limited we would gladly extract it.

Her biographer continues—

"Her friendship after this was so transcendently sincere, noble, and religious, as taught me all its dimensions, beyond anything I ever read of its highest ideas; and she herself was heard to say, what she once thought to be a name only, and nothing else, she found a real existence; and that friendship was for mutual improvement, and to fortify every virtue; and, indeed, she was able to direct, and counsel, and encourage, and comfort. Nay, and has often told me with becoming passion that she with joy could die for a friend, urging that sentence of St. Paul's, nor are the measures hard; I am sure willingly would I have done it for her; O sweet, O how desirable! And, indeed, these holy transports made the Christians communicate all they had; the apostles speak of some who would have plucked out their very eyes and laid down their necks for him, and called nothing their own which others wanted. 'Tis this which made those saints of one mind and of one heart; 'tis this has crowned a hundred thousand martyrs, and showed us that the most consummate friendships are the products of religion and the love of God. There are innumerable expressions of this nature to be found in her letters to me, which are charming, and, indeed, so tender and personal, that, though one (who) knew my demerits as well as I myself do, would suspect their sincerity; yet I knew to be from her heart, which was full of most generous sentiments. In a word, I may say, as David did of Jonathan, her friendship to me was passing the love of women; nor verily, was it without an entire sympathy on my part; and there was providence in it, as well as inclination for the exceeding and most eminent piety and goodness that ever consecrated a worthy friendship, shone so bright in this blessed saint, as entitled her to all the services, respect, and veneration I was capable of giving her."

After remaining at court seven years, which she thought "enough and too much," she solicited and obtained leave to retire; that she had commanded the admiration and respect of those whose course of life was the very opposite of her own, is thus quaintly shown by her biographer:—

"I happened to be with her in the queen's withdrawing room, when a day or two after, finding her opportunity, and that there was less

company, she begged leave of their majesties to retire; never shall I forget the humble and becoming address she made, nor the joy that discovered itself in this angel's countenance, above anything I had ever observed of transport in her, when she had obtained her suit; for I must tell you, Madam, she had made some attempts before without success, which gave her much anxiety. Their majesties were both unwilling to part with such a jewel; and I confess, from that time, I looked upon White Hall with pity, not to say contempt. What will become, said I, of Corinthus, the city of Luxury, when the graces have abandoned it, whose piety and example is so highly necessary? Astræa so left the lower world. And for my part I never set my foot in it afterwards, but as entering into a solitude, and was ready to cry out with the wife of Phineas, that its glory was departed. She took, I assure you, her leave of their majesties with so much modesty and good grace, that, though they looked as if they would have a little reproached her for making so much haste, they could not find in their hearts to say an unkind word to her; but there was for all that, I am certain, something at the heart like grief; and I leave you, Madam, to imagine how the rest of the court mourned this recess, and how dim the tapers burnt as she passed the ante-chamber. 'Is Mrs. Blagge going,' says a fair creature: 'why stay I here any longer?' Others, 'that the court had never such a star in all its hemisphere;' and verily, I had not observed so universal a damp upon the spirits of every one that knew her. It was, I remember, on a Sunday night, after most of the company were departed, that I waited on her down to her chamber, where she was no sooner entered, but falling on her knees she blessed God as for a signal deliverance; she was come out of Egypt, and now in the way to the land of promise. . . . All her household stuff, besides a Bible and a bundle of prayer books, was packed up in a very little compass, for she lived so far from superfluity that she carried all that was valuable in her person; and though she had a courtly wardrobe, she affected it not, because everything became her that she put on, and she became everything that was put upon her."

Shortly after her retirement from court, she accompanied Lady Berkley to Paris; "and though the report of such a beauty and wit had so forerun her arrival, by some who had known her in the circle at the court, that the French king was desirous to see her in that at St. Germain; yet she so ordered matters as to avoid all occasions of going thither, and came back to England without giving that great monarch the satisfaction of a glance, or herself of the splendor or vanity of his court. . . . All the time she could reserve from those civilities she owed my Lady, she spent in devotion, reading excellent books, and conversing with some few of her acquaintances." Within a month or two this excellent creature was quite sick of France. Here is a letter to her friend Evelyn:—

"I am weary," says she, in another letter to me, of the 4th of February, 'of my life. I have here no time for my soul. Cards we play at four hours every day. Whoever comes to visit, I must be by to interpret: wherever a certain lady goes (if my Lady H. be not at hand), I must trudge; so that poor I can scarce say my prayers, and seldom or never read. Dear friend, pray heartily, that, if it be God's will, I may be restored to my own people, and to my God; for, though he be everywhere, I cannot call upon him as I was wont at home; therefore, for God's sake, pray that I may speedily and once again worship him in his congregation, and enjoy the assistance of his grace, the presence of my best friends, whom as my life I love. I could content myself with anything, I think, were I once at home. But I must do nothing rashly; I hope yet in God through your prayers, and my own firm resolutions, to get home as soon as ever I

can, being quite wearied with dedicating myself perpetually to other people. 'Tis almost one o'clock ere I can get to bed, so that in the morning I am not able to rise before eight, and passing then an hour in prayer and Psalms, and an hour and a half in reading, sometimes one book, sometimes another. By the time I am dressed, public prayers begin; then follows dinner; then talk till three; then go to public prayers; then prate again, God knows, till six o'clock; and then, with much difficulty, get away to pray, for myself, for you, and some other; then I am called to cards till bed-time. O pity, pity me, dear friend!"

There is one circumstance of her life—her marriage—which she concealed from her friends, not excepting Mr. Evelyn, whom she had made the confidant and adviser of every other concern of her life. This is so inexplicable, that the only satisfactory conclusion we can arrive at is, that she was enjoined to this secrecy, involving her in much duplicity, by her husband. They were married at the Temple Church, Lady Berkley and a servant of the bride's being only present.

Mr. Evelyn was evidently disconcerted at this apparent want of confidence, and he endeavors to excuse it in this wise:—

"Her not acquainting me with this particular of a good while after, occasioned a friendly quarrel between us, that she who had intrusted me for many years with all her concerns, nay, her greatest inclinations, and upon occasion not only named me for the particular friend that should be witness of her marriage, but give her to her husband, should now, with such industry, conceal it from me. And now I'll tell your ladyship how I could not but discover it; for, no sooner was the knot tied, but she one day desired I would let her peruse all the letters I had of hers, and which she knew I too religiously reserved, not that she could be conscious of having ever written that to me which might not have past the severest eye, but because there being in many of them professions of the sincerity and holy friendship that an excellent soul (and such as hers was) could express, they might by any accident possibly fall into hands that profane everything, and most, [the] innocent and virtuous; I failed not to transmit them to her, nor she to return them, as indeed finding nothing in them which should cause her to deprive me of a treasure she knew I so infinitely valued; nor could I believe that, though she had given [herself] to so worthy a person, she designed, by sending for her letters, to break with me, as ladies used to do with unfortunate rivals: for she thus accompanies her packet:

"My friend: This being Tuesday, a day which long since you know has belonged to a friend of mine, I have put together all the letters, papers, and other fragments, excepting meditations, which I think you have copies of, and among which are some prayers of mine, and all your books; only that you last sent me, and I am now reading, of the Intercourse between Christ and the Soul, I desire to retain, because now and then I am much pleased and softened with some passages of it: and now, I have this day prayed your prayers, thought your thoughts, wished, I dare say, your wishes, which were, that I might every day set looser and looser to the things of this world, discerning, as every day I do, the folly and vanity of it: how short all its pleasures, how trifling all its recreations, how false most of its friendships, how transitory everything in it; and, on the contrary, how sweet the service of God, how delightful the meditating on his Word, how pleasant the conversation of the faithful; and, above all, how charming Prayer, how glorious our hopes, how gracious our God is to all his children, how gentle his corrections, and how frequently, by the first invitations of his Spirit, he calls us from our low designs to those great and noble ones of serving him, and attaining eternal happiness: these have been this day's thoughts and

employment; for my Lady Hamilton being here, and some friends at cards, I have had the whole day to myself. Rejoice with me, my friend, and be exceeding glad, for so it becomes us whenever we have an opportunity of serving him."

"And now, Madam, by this, which accompanied the rendition of her letters, your Ladyship may conclude what courtship there used to pass between us. However, her solicitude thus for them on a sudden might well give me umbrage, and I was resolved to live under an affected ignorance, assured by knowing, and as I afterwards learned, that this niceness could never proceed from herself, but from some other prevalent obligation; and I ever esteemed it an impertinence to be over-curious, when I found there was design of concealment, and should have wondered at it of her to me, but that I was so perfectly acquainted with her virtues; whereof one, and that none of the least care in her sex, was, that whenever she was under a promise of sacrifice, nothing in the world could unlock her bosom, or slacken her resolution. A secret was indeed a secret when committed to her: and yet again, when I called to mind the reiterated promises she had made me—never to alter her condition without advising with me—I was sometimes in suspense of my conjectures, and would often reproach myself for the suggestion."

Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six; or the War of Independence; a History of the Anglo-Americans, from the period of the union of the Colonies against the French, to the Inauguration of Washington, Illustrated. By Benson J. Lossing. New York: Edward Walker. 1847.

THE above is the title of a History of the American Revolution in a handsome octavo volume of 510 pages. The author is favorably known to the public as an artist, particularly as the engraver of the illustrations in Harpers' elegant edition of the Pictorial History of England, and other works recently published. We think he has added much to his reputation in this department, by the skill and taste he has displayed in the engravings on wood, seventy-eight in number, which ornament the volume before us, where he appears in the double, and somewhat novel, capacity of author and artist.

Although this is not the first attempt of Mr. Lossing as an author,—one of the volumes of Harpers' Family Library ("An Outline History of the Fine Arts"), which was published several years since, bearing his name,—yet he says in his preface that "he feels conscious of the apparent presumption of one unknown to fame entering the lists with those historians of the Revolution, whose position in society gave them free access to every fountain of information concerning that eventful struggle, and whose imperishable works are, and ever will be, their most enduring monuments.

"The unreal echo, when its mysterious articulations repeat the strain we love, is a substantial contributor to our happiness; and should this work prove to the ears and hearts of the growing children of America but an echo of the sweet voices of others who have chanted the heroics of the War of Independence, it will serve a noble purpose, and we shall be content to have it called AN ECHO. In the preparation of this volume the chief aim has been to give a concise, yet perfect and comprehensive narrative of the leading events of that Revolution which dismembered the British Empire, and called another nation into existence. So far as facts are concerned we have freely appropriated to our use the fruits of the labors of others, but in all cases we have given full credit therefor, as far as practicable. We have endeavored to study others with discrimination; and with their various beauties and defects be-

fore us, have elaborated our own plan in the construction of this work, having constantly in view its design for popular use. The pictorial embellishments are introduced, not merely for the purpose of attracting the popular eye, without reference to fitness or meaning; they are illustrative of facts, and form a part of the record. The delineations of interesting localities, having Revolutionary associations clustered round them, may be relied on as correct, all of them having been drawn by the writer, either from nature, or from approved pictures. The portraits, likewise (forty-five in number), have been carefully copied from engravings which enjoy the public approval. The same may be affirmed of the sixteen plans of battles. The Appendix contains several state documents of great interest, drawn from sources not generally accessible."

These extracts from the preface develop better than anything we could say, the design, style, and object of the author and his history. It is, of course, but a compendium of the momentous events of the period to which it relates, but in this respect it possesses peculiar merits which place it far in advance of any previous attempt to supply the desideratum of a popular narrative of the American Revolution.

The arrangement of the work is clear and comprehensive, being chronologically divided into chapters, and the events of each year separately narrated. The political movements on each side of the Atlantic, particularly the doings in the British Parliament and in the Continental Congress, are succinctly traced, so that the reader is advised of the causes of events as they successively transpire. The embarkation and arrival of troops, the respective numbers of the belligerent forces brought into action, the comparative merits of the commanding generals, as evinced by their deeds, and the various incidents which had each their important bearing on the contest and the result, are carefully and skilfully sketched in succession in the order of the narrative—so that the reader is surprised at the amount and variety of the information condensed into a volume of such moderate size. A well arranged Index, always an important matter in a work of this kind, serves as a ready key to every object presented in this panorama of history.

We have said that the work before us is of a much superior character to any compendium of our Revolutionary history which has preceded it. Indeed, with the exception of Doctor Morse's "Annals of the American Revolution," an octavo volume of 400 pages, published in 1824, we cannot now recall to memory any work by an American author comprising in a single volume a full narrative of that portion of American history, although several have appeared in Great Britain.

With regard to larger works on the subject, it is often remarked that the history of the American Revolution is yet to be written. It is confidently expected that the forthcoming works by Mr. Sparks and Mr. Bancroft, will supply the want, and that it may then be no longer said that for the best histories of the War of Independence we are indebted to foreigners, namely, Gordon and Botta.

It may be interesting to our readers to enumerate the principal histories of our Revolution which have appeared from time to time in Europe and America, exclusive of Marshall's Life of Washington and other biographical works. The first of these historians in point of time is the Rev. James Murray of Newcastle upon Tyne, in England. "So early as 1778 (says Boucher, a Tory writer),

during the war, he published what he called 'An Impartial History of the present War in America,' in two vols. 8vo. This history, besides being extremely partial and inflammatory, is so very ordinary and mean a performance as to be totally undeserving of criticism or animadversion."

In 1785, John Andrews, LL.D., published in London "A History of the Late War," in 4 vols., 8vo. "This work (says Boucher) appears to have been compiled from newspapers and other periodical publications, immediately on the spur of the occasion. It exhibits little personal knowledge, either of the controversy or of facts—no acuteness of observation, nor any marks of deep and close thinking, only because theirs was then become the popular side, and because also the author found the largest stock of materials on that side already prepared to his hands. With all these drawbacks, I consider this as a less partial and more faithful compilation than any general history that has yet been presented to the public." We may mention here that the late Governor Bloomfield of New Jersey concurred in this opinion, that Andrews's was the best history of the Revolution with which he was acquainted. In 1785 also appeared "Histoire des Troubles de l'Amerique Anglois, par Francois Soules;" with a dedication to Lord Percy. This book is in 2 vols., 8vo.; "and (to again quote Boucher) written with great professions of disinterestedness and impartiality; but is evidently the work of a writer who had no other opportunities than the public papers supplied of obtaining information, nor any extraordinary depth or clearness of judgment to enable him to appreciate even such information with competent skill." In this prolific year of 1785, appeared also Doctor Ramsay's "History of the Revolution of South Carolina," in 2 vols., 8vo. This, as well as the same author's "History of the American Revolution," in two thin octavo volumes, printed in 1791, Boucher admits is a work of great merit in point of composition: "the author (he says), is undoubtedly a man of sense and not illiterate; but his histories are no less clearly the productions of an avowed partisan of the revolt, who is by principle a puritan and a republican."

In 1788 appeared in London a work of great profession and promise, the design of which is avowed to have been conceived in 1776, and was announced to the public even before the termination of the war, viz. "The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America; by William Gordon, D.D., in 4 vols., 8vo." This work has been republished in the United States, although now seldom to be seen except in libraries, and is generally considered a fair and impartial history from which most of the information has been drawn by many more modern writers on this subject. Boucher admits "that it is decently written, also with more information, and perhaps more fairness than any of the author's predecessors have to boast of: but it must also be acknowledged (he adds) that it was palpably written on purpose to be sold. Of course the author combats no popular opinions or prejudices; he appears indeed very seriously to think that the vox populi is truly vox dei; and, assuming it as a fact, that the voice of the people of America was in favor of the revolt, in being its advocate, he cannot be charged with sacrificing any sentiments of his own, merely to his passion for popularity."

Besides Stedman's "History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War," 2 vols., quarto, published in London in 1794, and which enjoys a good reputation, having been written by a British officer, we may mention another work published in England, since the criticisms of Boucher; but it is but little known, and we cannot speak of its merits, viz. *A History of the War of the Revolution*, by Sergeant Lamb, of the British Army, in 1 vol. 8vo., of about 500 pages. The author was in several of the battles fought between the British and Americans, and his work was published in the early part of the present century.

"*A History of the American Revolution*, by Mrs. Mercy Warren, of Massachusetts," in 3 vols., appeared at Boston in 1805. Mrs. Warren was daughter of James Otis of Barnstable, and wife of James Warren of Plymouth, a patriot of the Revolution. Before the Revolution she wrote some political pieces, and in 1790 published poems, dramatic and miscellaneous. Her *History of the Revolution* never acquired a high reputation, although it is written with much spirit and taste, and she enjoyed peculiar advantages for information from her connexion and intimacy with many of the actors in the Revolution.

The first edition of Otis's translation, from the Italian, of "*The History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America*, by Carlo Botta," in 2 vols. 8vo., appeared in Boston, in 1821. This was considered a remarkable work, considering that it was the work of an Italian, and was highly commended by John Adams and Jefferson. It has gone through several editions in this country, and, making allowance for the somewhat romantic taste and style of the author, it is worthy of the reputation it enjoys. In 1822 was published, at Baltimore, a *History of the American Revolution*, by Paul Allen, Esq., in 2 large vols. 8vo. Of this work, we can say nothing, never having critically examined it, but it is seldom mentioned or referred to by historical readers. "*Annals of the American Revolution*," by Jedediah Morse, D.D., 1 vol. 8vo., was published at Hartford, 1824. It is valuable for its inquiries into the causes of the Revolution, containing several interesting letters to the author and others on that subject from John Adams.

We have thus enumerated the principal *Histories of the American Revolution* which occur to our memory. We purposely omit the various biographies and writings of Washington, Jay, Gouverneur Morris, the Lees, Reed, Izard, and others; which, after all, must always be consulted by the student in American History.

With the vast influx of Europeans into America, in these latter years, it is most important that the story of our Revolutionary struggle should be kept constantly before the people. The prevailing disposition to obliterate our annals, by mixing them up and generalizing them with the human family at large, is the subtlest death-stroke that Jesuitism ever aimed at liberty. Jesuitism in our day, in accordance with its time-honored harlequin practices of adaptability to "the spirit of the age," whatever that spirit may be, has assumed the form of *Cosmopolitanism*; and, borrowing the catchwords of the "Rationalists" and "Liberals" of a generation since, is bent upon eradicating the sentiment of Patriotism from the American mind. When it has succeeded in obliterating all nationality of feeling, and converted us from a distinct people into a vast political club—a soulless corporation, without

any conscience but expediency, any responsibility but that of a leviathan trading-house among the nations—we will be ripe to be handed over to religious despotism. To meet these devices of the enemies of human Freedom—who find so many zealous but crude minds among us which they can use to advantage, so many demagogue adventurers, who willingly lend themselves to the treason for their own temporary purposes—we must keep the fire of Patriotism burning upon our country's altars, sedulously fed with the fuel that has been hoarded in the Past. It would be well, moreover, if works like that before us were translated into the foreign tongues spoken by large bodies of our new voters, in order that these new-comers may, as soon as possible, arrive at a partial appreciation of the efforts, the toils, and the sufferings it cost our forefathers to prepare our country for the reception of the less-enduring and less self-sacrificing class of adventurers, who "come as to a bridal feast, where all things are prepared for them." Welcome as are these new-comers to the most of us, it is irritating to many minds to hear them, in their pardonable ignorance of our Revolutionary story, speak of its triumphs having been achieved by the Conways and Montgomeries of Ireland, the De Kalbs and Steubens of Germany, while our own annals so plainly tell the story, that the principal rank and file of the armies which invaded us were from the same countries to whom we owe this handful of gallant officers—while our own soldiery were all Americans. Such, not unamusing blunders, however, though still further inculcated among unlettered foreigners, by canting American demagogues, must gradually disappear, if sufficient effort be only made to insure Education keeping pace with the increase of immigration. The very tenacity with which many of those immigrants cherish all they know of historic association with their own father-land shows how strongly the sentiment of patriotism enters into their mental organization, and how lively in their children will be the feeling for the new land of their birth, if the proud historic associations of that land are only duly imparted to them. And it is, therefore, that we mark with pleasure the illustrations and other popular features of the work before us which are calculated to give it currency among the masses.

Discourses on the Nature of Religion and on Commerce and Business; with some occasional Discourses. By Orville Dewey, D.D.

We have seen it objected to this work that its contents can hardly be regarded as sermons. To this it is enough to say they are not called sermons, and we for one are glad that the Oratory of the Pulpit is becoming in this way somewhat modified, somewhat relieved from the dullness of "firstly, secondly," &c. Our clergy do not address an audience of Pagans, and they should presume that their hearers are tolerably informed upon most points relating to morals and religion; and, presuming upon such intelligence, are at liberty to meet the ever varying necessities of an advancing and changeable society; each new phase of which develops a differing shade, which it is the duty of the preacher to grasp and turn to the great purposes of truth and religion.

This is what Dr. Dewey has done, and is doing in this city. The contents of the book before us are to the point. They are in fact religious and moral essays, and we see no objection either to the subjects handled, or the mode of doing so, as connected with the pulpit. Furthermore, they are in keeping with

the construction of the mind of the author. In saying what Dr. Dewey is *not*, we say also that what he *is*, is just what is needed in our midst. His enlightened taste, his enlarged intellect, his clear common sense views, his conservatism, are each and all what is needed in a place like this. His ability to fix the impressions of the moment, to seize upon life such as it is, and aid in making it higher, nobler, more god-like, is what we admire in Dr. Dewey.

He is not a Boanerges, nor is he a St. Paul, nor a John Wesley. He has none of the elements of a reformer. He is not original in his thought, but he is so in the uses of it. The stout men of Cromwell's day would have found their fervor chilled under his close and careful investigation—he is less for an age of action and exertion, than for one of thought and reflection. His enthusiasm—we had almost said he has none, but he has enthusiasm; not the fervid overwhelming kind, which teems and swells over the great masses, lifting and tossing them to and fro as by a mighty power, even as if the Holy Ghost itself descended with the noise of a rushing wind, bearing tongues of flame; but it is of that steady accumulative character, by which an enlightened people are gradually warmed into approval, and imperceptibly forced from the apathy of conventionalism. Dr. Dewey does not subdue an audience to his will, he does not stamp himself irresistibly upon them, and on this ground we must refuse him the highest walk in the eloquence of the pulpit. He is no Samson to uproot the pillars of a temple, and wrench them to and fro; blindly it may be, as reformers often have done,—reformers, the great vates or prophets of the world, who speak as the spirit giveth utterance, not comprehending themselves the whole truth which they are still called upon by the oracles of the living God to declare; but he is one to enter the shapely temple, with all its goodly apparelling, and with a devout and appreciating eye looking upon all the beauty and harmony, and magnificence within, bear it all heavenward—wealth, beauty, life, nothing despised, but all made consecrate to God.

He throws himself into the midst of society such as it is, and with judicious eyes casts about to see how it can be preserved in harmony; how it can be made subservient to good. He is not the man to drag out deformities to the execrating eye of an offended morality; but one to show up the loveliness and majesty of right order.

"To show how awful goodness is,
And virtue in its shape how lovely."

He does not fling himself in medias res and denounce an evil, till he has first proved that the evil exists; his emotions never get the better of his logic; he is a cautious, orderly man, who utters no truth but that which is clear to himself, and can be made clear to others—he has no assumption of a mission, none of the contortions of inspiration; but strong, enlightened truth is strongly presented, by the use of periods at once elegant and energetic. He never uses a word unnecessary to the subject; never dwells upon that subject to weariness, but says his say fully, manfully, and is done. But we are too long in our analysis and proceed to the volume. We have said he is not an original thinker; nor indeed is he, but he puts the old thought in the best possible light. People whose temperament is heavy, or in other words, who lack vivacity of impulse, are not the men to strike out the scintillations of steel and flint-like

thought—they do not tear up the shrub which is to reveal a Potosi—but they labor manfully in the received channels, and reveal gems which else might have been lost for ever. The Dr. illustrates his position by a passage from the quaint, figurative Carlyle, and the reader will see how admirably the thought is still further developed.

"I can conceive of reasons why I might lawfully, and even earnestly desire a fortune. If I could fill some fair palace, itself a work of art, with the productions of lofty genius; if I could be the friend and helper of humble worth; if I could mark it out, where failing health or adverse fortune pressed it hard, and soften or stay the bitter hours that are hastening it to madness or to the grave; if I could stand between the oppressor and his prey, and bid the fetter and the dungeon give up its victim; if I could build up great institutions of learning and academies of art; if I could open fountains of knowledge for the people, and conduct its streams in the right channels: if I could do better for the poor than to bestow alms upon them—even to think of them, and devise plans for their elevation in knowledge and virtue, instead of for ever opening the old reservoirs and resources of their improvidence; if, in fine, wealth could be to me the handmaid of exertion, facilitating effort and giving success to endeavor, then might I lawfully, and yet warily and modestly, desire it. But if wealth is to do nothing for me but to minister ease and indulgence, and to place my children in the same bad school; I fearlessly say, though it be in the face of the world's dread laugh, that I do not see why I should desire it, and that I do not desire it!

"Are my reasons asked for this strange decision? Another, in part, shall give them for me. 'Two men,' says a quaint writer, 'two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; crooked, coarse; wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the sceptre of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besotted, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man, living man-like. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because I must pity as well as love thee! Hardly-entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed. Thou wert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles, were so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not to be unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacement of labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toillest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

"A second man I honor, and still more highly; him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring towards inward harmony; revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when we can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, that with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him, in return, that he have light and guidance, freedom, immortality?—these two, in all their degrees, I honor: all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.

"Unspeakingly touching is it, however, when I find both dignities united; and he, that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimar in this world know I nothing, than a peasant saint, could such now anywhere be met with. Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendor of heaven spring

forth from the humblest depths of earth, like a light shining in great darkness."

"And who, I ask, is that *third* man, that challenges our respect? Say, that the world were made to be the couch of his repose, and the heavens to curtain it. Grant that the revolving earth were his rolling chariot, and all earth's magnificence were the drapery that hung around his gorgeous rest; yet could not that august voluptuary—let alone the puny idler of our city streets—win from a wise man one sentiment of respect. What is there glorious in the world, that is not the product of labor, either of the body or of the mind? What is history but its record? What are the treasures of genius and art, but its work? What are cultivated fields, but its toil? The busy marts, the rising cities, the enriched empires of the world; what are they but the great treasure-houses of labor? The pyramids of Egypt, the castles and towers and temples of Europe, the buried cities of Mexico; what are they but tracks, all round the world, of the mighty footsteps of labor? Antiquity had not been without it. Without it, there were no memory of the past; without it, there were no hope for the future.

"Let then, labor, the world's great ordinance, take its proper place in the world. Honor, I say, be paid wherever it is due. Honor, if you please, to unchallenged indolence; for that which all the world admires, hath, no doubt, some ground for it; honor, then, to undisturbed, unchallenged indolence; for it reposes on treasures that labor some time gained and gathered. It is the effigy of a man, upon a splendid mausoleum; somebody built that mausoleum; somebody put that dead image there. Honor to him that does nothing, and yet does not starve; he hath his significance still; he is a standing proof that *somebody* has worked.

"Nay, rather let us say, honor to the worker; to the toiler; to him who produces, and not alone consumes; to him who puts forth his hand to add to the treasure-heap of human comforts, and not alone to take away! Honor to him who goes forth amidst the struggling elements to fight his battle, and shrinks not, with cowardly effeminacy, behind pillows of ease! Honor to the strong muscle and the manly nerve, and the resolute and brave heart! Honor to the sweaty brow and the toiling brain! Honor to the great and beautiful offices of humanity; to manhood's toil and woman's task; to parental industry, to maternal watching and weariness; to teaching wisdom and patient learning; to the brow of care that presides over the state, and to many-handed labor that toils in the work-shops and fields, beneath its sacred and guardian sway!"

There is another point upon which we would say a word. The example of Dr. Dewey is likely to enlarge the sphere of ministerial usefulness. With no shadow of conceit or pedantry, he makes all his learning and intelligence available to the high purposes of social and moral improvement. Allusions to Art, acquaintance with Trade, familiarity with the urgencies of the Artisan, all show an affluence of information all happily and appropriately used.

One word upon a critique of the Dr.'s in regard to the uses of dramatic rhythm, or blank verse as he is pleased to call it. He says,

"It is sometimes said to a prose writer of genius, 'Why do you not write poetry? I am certain it is in you.' I am not sure—the poets and critics must pardon my extravagance—I am not sure but he might answer, 'Because I am doing a better thing.' Yes, but it is so much admired. If the thoughts you have expressed had been in poetry they would have given you a reputation." "True, but this does not prove that poetry is the higher art. Whatever is unusual, is most likely to be admired. As speech is the endowment of all, few are likely to understand what an exquisite instrument it is, and what exquisite art is implied in its perfection. A mili-

tary man, with epaulettes and gay costume, marching, with measured tread, at the head of his troops, will draw more eyes than he who walks gracefully along the street; and yet the military man perhaps would never reach that graceful carriage. If he be an accomplished man he will indeed; and so, the best poets are among the best writers of prose; as, for instance, Milton and Wordsworth, and our own Bryant and Dana. This fact, I think, is in my favor; especially when taken in connexion with another, viz. that when you descend from the highest walk of the art of writing, you will find more in proportion of unexceptionable and harmonious poetry, than you will of good sound prose. In other words, more men of ordinary talent, proportionably, write good poetry than good prose. You will observe that may exist alike in both. And that I suppose is what is mostly meant by those critics who wrap up all the world's genius in poetry. But I am speaking strictly of the *form* of writing. And what I assert at the least is, that prose-writing is as high a form of art, as rhyme or rhythm. The latter is more admired, I repeat, because it is unusual; because it is a wonder; because it is more out of the common reach. But this no more proves that it is a higher art, than the same feeling would prove that court etiquette is a higher thing than true gentlemanly tact and good-breeding in a private drawing-room. 'Verse,' says Mr. Bulwer,—I beg you will bear with this digression a moment longer,—'verse cannot contain the refining, subtle thoughts, which a great prose writer embodies: the rhyme eternally cripples it; it properly deals with the common problems of human nature, which are now hackneyed; and not with the nice and philosophizing corollaries which may be drawn from them. Though it would seem at first a paradox, common-place is the element of poetry rather than of prose. And sensible of this, even Schiller wrote the deepest of his tragedies, *Fiesco*, in prose.'" The wonder is, that anybody could have written a great tragedy in anything else. The formality of rhythm is not natural to it; it stands in accordance only with the buskins, the stage, the lights, the scene-shifting—in short with the artificial character of the whole thing. What would be thought, if a man should write a speech or a sermon in blank verse? Or to take a stronger instance: what would be thought if a man, in a great rage in the street, or a man in deep grief by the fireside, should pour out his grief or anger in blank verse? Or suppose a man were to make love in blank verse. In all these cases, I think the verse would be very blank indeed, and the faces of the persons addressed, yet more so. But to tragedy especially belong these bursts of feeling—of rage, grief, terror, pity, love. And therefore we should be apt to say, that tragedy—the language of passion—should be the simplest and most natural form of human speech. If any man has got a tragedy in him—though he be not a verse-maker—I wish he would try it."

Now we do not deny the justness of his position in regard to the Art of Prose writing, but that it is an art equally high with that of Poetry we do deny. We contend that a good poet would necessarily become a good prose writer, provided he chose to be such. The greater involves the less. He must have the requisites for good prose, or he could not write good verse. As to the quotation from Bulwer, it amounts to nothing, from the fact that Bulwer is metaphysic, and essentially a prose man. Shelley was metaphysic, but over and above this, he had the finest poetic impulse, the stirrings, the aspirations, and the utterance of a god. A man may write excellent prose, as does Dr. Dewey himself, as all admit, and yet there is a directness, a barrenness, a quaker-like propriety in which the utterers of the divine Art would feel themselves "cabined, cribbed, confined." Poetry is as yet little comprehended by our people,

overwhelmed as they are with our legion of verse-makers; but the deep hymnings of impassioned hearts, the swelling majesty of cadences such as Milton heard in his blindness by

"Silos's brook, that flowed
Past by the oracles of God,"

are even now swelling silent hearts in our midst, and the time will come when some great "mouth piece" shall arise.

The comment upon dramatic verse could never have come from a true poet. He may revolt at the turgid measurements of many dramatic writers, and an audience would be unable to bear ten lines of the verse of Johnson, excellent as is the mere thought beneath; but the dramatic verse of Shakspeare is another thing. In reading it, even in its higher and severest characteristics, we feel as if human emotion could speak in no other wise. The self-contempt of Hamlet could never have been uttered in words more effective than,

"It must be that I am pigeon-livered,
And lack gall to make oppression bitter."

The overflowing, heart-felt content of Othello is the utterance of the man as well as the poet, and we are carried away by its truthful pathos.

"If it were now to die,
'T were now to be most happy,
For my soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate."

So too the impassioned, and cowardly, and yet most noble fear of death, which rolls itself from the agonized Claudio, and which the morbid, scrophuletic Johnson used to sit and mutter to himself, is more than truth, higher even than poetry, it is the very cadence of soul-stirred humanity stretched and enlarged into the infinite of space.

"Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery flood, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world; or to be worse than worst
Of those, that lawless and uncertain thoughts
Imagine howling," &c.

We might go on and cite innumerable passages not only from the great dramatist, but from all our strong writers to prove our position,—that powerful and concentrated emotion throws itself instinctively into something bordering upon rhythm: listen to the commonest excited mind in our midst, and you find that the impulse which lifts up and stretches forth the human arm, in like manner lifts the language to a cadence,—there is a swell, a surging of thought, that bears down the tame language of prose, and figures breathe into life, and metaphor is grasped to relieve the excess of passion. This is poetry, the poetry of a deep and aroused heart, such as Shakspeare conceived when Lear, and Macbeth, and Othello sprang into their terrible existence. But we must say no more, for the subject is suggestive of volumes. The Rev. Dr. must pardon our total dissent from his position. Let him be as he is, great in prose—that is his vocation, but because he has never entered the precincts of the temple where are voices, and thunderings, and lightnings, and the grandeur of repose, as well as the thunderbolts of a God, let him not gainsay the mystery. Let him reverence the gift that is in him, but by no means lay his daring hand upon the great Ark of the Spirit as poetry emphatically is in this hard mechanic world.

Reminiscences of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey. By Joseph Cottle. New York: Wiley & Putnam. 2 vols. 16mo., pp. 800.

MR. COTTLE, the reminiscence, as Charles Butler, the Catholic lawyer, used to style himself (not the Amos Cottle of Byron's satire), was the early friend, patron, and admirer of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, their good friend and publisher, when they could get nobody to accept their MSS., who not only paid them, but lent and gave money and advice, freely and reasonably, with generosity and judgment combined.

The name of Cottle is to be added to the list of judicious and genial publishers, whom Johnson called the true patrons of literature. The book itself, like Talfourd's Lamb, Lockhart's Scott, and similar works, is made up chiefly from the correspondence and autobiographical material of the authors themselves, with occasional letters, characters, and criticisms by third parties, and a running commentary by the Editor: the whole making up a pleasing melange of anecdote, reflection, criticism, and speculative discussion—a very readable and entertaining book for the dog days.

The *Reminiscences* include the former published *Recollections* of Coleridge, revised and extended with new matter, and some very pleasant, and some unpleasant letters of Southey.

Among the latter, are those upon the opium history of Coleridge. We do not see, if the Gilmans, with whom C. passed the last nineteen years of his life, thought fit to suppress all mention of the former failing of their illustrious guest, why Mr. Cottle or any one else should make deplorable revelations, that can do now no earthly good. Southey speaks bitterly too, on many occasions, and his bitterness does not elevate him. He was, doubtless, compared with Coleridge, a more stable, far more regular and industrious, and altogether a more prudent man. Of his poetry, we have spoken lately in this journal, while of his beautiful prose style, and freshness and variety of acquisition, we can but assent to the eulogium of Coleridge himself: while of Coleridge it must be admitted, that he was, in his personal habits, one of the most irregular, unpunctual, immethodical, and, in a business sense, least reliable of men, and still, one of the most spiritual, fascinating, and delightful of poets and conversers; a man, certainly, of benevolent feeling, and of noble impulses, but infirm of will and weak in action. Southey has left many more and much better prose writings behind them; but as poets, there can be no comparison, some ten or fifteen poems of Coleridge, in fancy, in diction, in melody, and in power, outweigh all Southey's epics, odes, &c.

Mr. Cottle had particular advantages for his task. He knew the poets, from their youth, and up to the period of their death. He was confidentially treated and trusted by them: he has none but original material. Yet we think he should not have told some things; not spoken, as he has, of some persons. It was a delicate point, that of publishing Coleridge's self-condemnatory letter: we think he might have passed it silently over. The way Holcroft is spoken of, is horrible, whom we know only from his play, from his life, and from what we have read passim in the essays of Hazlitt and Lamb's correspondence, if not most egregiously deserved. Now, from our former impressions of this writer, we suspect much extravagance, if not downright untruth. Yet

we have no means of verifying our opinion. Several third, fourth, and fifth rate writers are most highly lauded, and yet there is but one letter of Coleridge, in which he mentions Hazlitt. In a general literary *résumé*, it appears to us there should have been something more said of the first English critical essayist of the nineteenth century. Still with these faults and certain theological discussion, rather out of place in such a book, there is much pleasant reading; a lively body of retrospective sketches, materials for biography and literary history, yet not strictly either.

The account and recollections of Coleridge are much the fullest; the letters of Southey, perhaps, the richest original material. For Southey was a most pleasing correspondent, no whit inferior in style or sentiment, in fine sense or gay humor, to his admired Cowper. Like Cowper too, like Richardson, like Marmonel, he lived much, almost entirely, with and among women, in whose society he caught the delicately feminine graces of his style. To these rare beauties, Hazlitt and Macaulay, determined political opponents, have done full justice. Coleridge's prose is generally slovenly enough; but his conversation was a treat for the gods. In a Greek Elysium, the poet would have enchanted Jupiter, softened Mars, delighted Mercury, and won the hearts of Juno, Venus, Psyche, and all the celestial ladies. He was truly inspired; and fascinated all hearers, from the chance companion in a stage, to the landlord of the "Cot and Salutation," up to such men as Professor Wilson and Sir Humphrey Davy. But he conversed too finely to write well. He lacked impetus, opposition, an admiring audience, when he wrote. He did not precisely converse neither, he lectured, he declaimed, he played the orator and professor. Madame de Staël used to say, he was admirable in *monologue*, but poor in decalogue. He had no quickness of repartee, like her conversational idol, Curran. Bacon, in his *Essay on Discourse*, speaks of such a talker; Lamb pleasantly declared, when asked if he had ever heard C. preach, "that he had never heard him do anything else." Hazlitt has left the most glowing impression of Coleridge's genius in this line; let the reader turn to those enthusiastic bursts of eloquence in the essay, "ON MY FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE POETS," and the last Lecture on the English Poets.

For the political enthusiast, this is a valuable book, in which he may see reflected the early visions of such men as these great poets; afterwards wholly dashed, and, we believe, honestly forsworn. We cannot but think the recantation sincere, and one letter of Southey's is pretty conclusive on this head. The literary man will find much of interest here, in retracing the career of Coleridge, his early attempts, his multifarious acquisitions, his theology and critical views; he will be admonished by his more unfortunate habit of procrastination, by his variety of schemes never consummated, and rarely ever commenced, by his indolence, by his facility of promising; in a word, though it may sound severe, by his want of moral honesty, and manly self-denial. He may be warned, but how presumptuous for us to censure such a man!

We write thus on the supposition of the entire veracity of Mr. Cottle's account of Coleridge. It is possible, he has unconsciously gone too far, and not made the necessary, the barely just, allowance, for poverty, ill health, depression of spirits, and continual wrestling with the world. Still we doubt, if Coleridge had the hardy soul of Milton, or even of Burns,

or Johnson. Indeed some of the finest traits of his poetry would spring more naturally out of an epicurean than out of a stoical temperament and constitution of character!

Southey appears to have been just the reverse of this; a sincere, devoted lover of books, a regular working member of the craft, a master of the art and trade of authorship—Coleridge has hit off his portrait with fidelity and spirit, which we transcribe.

"Southey stands second to no man, either as an historian or as a bibliographer; and when I regard him as a popular essayist, I look in vain for any writer who has conveyed so much information, from so many and such recondite sources, with so many just and original reflections, in a style so lively and poignant, yet so uniformly classical and perspicuous; no one, in short, who has combined so much wisdom with so much wit; so much truth and knowledge with so much life and fancy. His prose is always intelligible, and always entertaining. It is Southey's almost unexampled felicity, to possess the best gifts of talent and genius, free from all their characteristic defects. As son, brother, husband, father, master, friend, he moves with firm yet light steps, alike unostentatious, and alike exemplary. As a writer he has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity, of public virtue, and domestic piety; his cause has ever been the cause of pure religion and of liberty, of national independence, and of national illumination."

Under a different head, we may present extracts frequent and full, that would occupy too much space in this portion of our journal.

Our readers should get these Reminiscences, not only for present reading, but as a book of standard reference on points not easily to be referred to elsewhere.

Extracts from New Books.

FISHING AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

We present this week another extract from the elegant and scholarly introduction by the American editor of Walton to the new edition of his far-famed work, now in press by Wiley & Putnam.

"Unquestionably the greatest work of antiquity on our subject is the *Ἀλιευτικά* of OPPIAN, who flourished in the time of Severus (A.D. 193). The occasion of his turning author shows the excellence of his disposition, and is a strong proof, among many others, of that amiable and kind temper which belongs to the true lover of the angle.

"His father Agesilaus, a noble and rich citizen of Anazarbus, but of secluded, studious habits, failed, as Severus thought, of paying proper respect when that Emperor made his tour in state through Cilicia, and he banished the philosopher to Malta. The pious Oppian accompanied his afflicted father in exile; and, anxious to obtain a remission of so cruel a sentence, he determined to produce a work of such merit as would propitiate the Emperor, and gain for him his desire. For this purpose, he wrote three poems in hexameter verse—one on Hawking, which is lost, another, in four books, on Hunting, *Cynegetica*, and our work, *Halieutica*, in five. It is pleasant to add, that his noble purpose, so nobly pursued, was achieved. On presenting the poems to Caracalla, that Emperor was so much pleased with their merit that he not only remitted the banishment of Agesilaus, but presented the poet with a gold piece for every line, amounting in all to nearly twelve thousand dollars. The happy son survived his success but a short time, and died at the early age of thirty; thus being fatally prevented from executing a purpose he had long and fondly cherished, of celebrating his own country in an epic, for which he had abundant genius.

"The *Halieutica* is the best of his works, showing a riper judgment and a more severe taste. His style, though not entirely free from Latinisms, is elegant and graceful. The grammarian Tzetzes, who paraphrased our poem, calls him 'an ocean of graces.' Scaliger (the elder) abounds in commendations of him as a divine and incomparable poet, skilled in all philosophy, and the writer among the Greeks who attained the elegance of Virgil. Barthius styles him 'the most flowery (in a good sense) of all the poets.' Kennett says of him: "The dryness of his subject, though it offends some modern French critics" (he means Rapin, *Reflex. sur la Poétique*), 'yet has not hindered him from being esteemed, by more knowing judges, as an author little inferior in fancy, art, and language, to the most celebrated masters in the Grecian strain and art.' Jones (prefacing an English translation in verse, begun by Diaper and finished by himself) declares, not without truth, that 'he could not find that Natural Affection, which the Greeks call *εὐπρῆς*, so well expressed in any Poet as him. His Similitudes and Allusions have almost all a reference to this. His Images are all made up of Piety, Friendship, Gratitude, and Innocence. No one ever better mixt the Gentleman and Philosopher than this author has done.'

"Oppian's skill as a naturalist is quite as admirable as his poetic genius. That he had studied Aristotle and other writers on the subject is evident, but he hesitates not to judge for himself, makes new observations, and gives many new facts. Sir Thomas Brown, in that slashing chapter (*Vulgar Errors*, i., 8), where he shows no mercy to credulous authors, calls him 'the famous Cilician poet, who, describing beasts of venery and fishes, he has indeed but sparingly inserted the vulgar conceptions thereof; so that, abating some exceptions' (which he names) 'he may be read with great delight and profit.' Both Buffon (*Histoire des Quadrupèdes*) and Lacépède (*Hist. Nat. des Poissons*) quote from him with great respect. Indeed, if we would gain the best information, on the subjects of which he treats, as understood by the ancients, we must go to Oppian.

"I have been the more particular in enlarging upon the merits of Oppian, not only because his work is the work of antiquity on our subject, but because he is so little read, and so seldom within the reach of an American student. The *editio princeps* of our poet bears date Florence, 1515. The Aldine, only two years later, contains also the index and translation of L. Lippius, published first, 1447. There is a good French prose translation, written *con amore*, by J. M. Limes, who has added full and valuable notes; but the only English translation known to me is, that already referred to, by Messrs. Diaper and Jones, of Baliol College, Oxford, 1722, which is rare. It is not all we could wish, but yet deserving of praise. For one, who had leisure, and the opportunity of a good publisher, it would be a pleasant work to bring Oppian into the notice he deserves: for, as Sir Thomas Brown says: 'It is not without wonder that his elegant lines are so neglected: surely hereby we reject one of the best epic (i. e. hexameter) poets.' The best edition of Oppian is that of Schneider, *Argent.*, 1776, which includes the Latin prose translation of Turnebus; but it should be read with the notes of Limes at hand. I ought to add, that Schneider does not think that the *Cynegetics* and *Halieutics* were written by the same person, but that there were two Oppians, father and son, or uncle and nephew: an opinion which *Belin de Ballu*, the French translator of the *Cynegetics*, labors to refute, though not to our satisfaction.

"From a comparison of the various Halieutical authorities which we have brought together, we learn that many artifices in fishing, thought to be modern, were known to the ancients. Various recipes for making *pastes* are given in the *Geoponica*, xx. Instances abound of their using lights to attract the fish, 'burning the

water,' as the Scotch call it; out of many others, I translate this allusion from *Quintus Smyrnaeus*, vii., 568-574;

As the shrewd fisher, bent on finny spoil,
Invokes Hephæstus to assist his toil,
The blazing fires, fanned by the breezes, glow
Around the bunt, and light the waves below;
The crowding fishes hasten in surprise
To view the meteor close with wond'ring eyes:
—Then darts the trident, and the briny flood
Is crimsoned with th' incautious victims' blood.

"They armed their bottom lines (as we have learned from Homer with horn, but), according to Oppian, with *wire*. They used *gangs of hooks*, or many on one line, sometimes trolling with them from a boat: they knew how to *spin* their bait:

If dead, his jaws received the lenden weight,
New life deriving from the pressing lead,
Th' unconscious mimic rolls and nods his head."

(Jones's *Oppian*, iii., 394-6.)

with many other devices which we cannot stay to note.

"AUSONIUS, a Latin poet (born at Bordeaux, and by Valentinian made tutor to his son Gratian, A.D. 367), in his Tenth *Idyl*, celebrates the Moselle, describing, among other things, its fish and fishing. He speaks of the *Salar*, which we at once recognise as the *trout*:

Purpurisque Salaris stellatus tergora guttis;—(88.)

(Whose back and sides are stain'd with purple spots;)

becomes enthusiastically about the *Salmo*, '*puni-
ceo rutilantem viscere*' (his red flesh flashing through the water) and *dubia facturis fercula cæna* (about to make a dainty dish for an epicurean feast);

Quis te Natura pinxit color? &c.

With what dye wert thou painted? On thy back,
The rainbow shining spotted o'er with black;
And now the purple, azure now, prevails,
In varying beauty on thy shining scales.—(97-112.)

"Then he tells us of the *Fario*:

*Qui necdum Salmo, necdum Salar, ambiguusque
Amborum medio, Fario, intercepto sub ævo* (125-130).
Which neither trout nor salmon we may name;
Perhaps 'twere either, were its age the same.

(Quære: was it the salmon-trout? Ausonius has not been the only one puzzled by the questions he suggests.)

"A little further on, among some minor sorts of angling, he gives a clever description of a boy angling with a *float*:

Poised on a rock, hid from the fisher's gaze,
His slender line the cautious angler plays.
Inclining downward from his shadowed nook
The pliant rod, whose tip with graceful crook,
Yields gently to the plummet's chosen weight;
The eager fish quick bites the flattering bait,
—Then writhes in terror at the pang, that thrills
From the barbed iron through his wounded gills,
Down sinks the float, and, with repeated nod,
The struggling captive agitates the rod.
The ready stripling, through the hissing air,
From right to left now springs the straining hair,
And, flung upon the shore, his welcome prize
Flounces awhile in death, and gasping dies.—(247-257.)

"*Subit indicium* is the original for the words italicised in my rough translation; and, strange to say, I can find no other distinct mention, among the ancients, of the *float* or cork (or *dobber*, as it is called along the Hudson). Floats or corks for *nets* are often spoken of by Julius Pollux (*Onomasticon* v.), Oppian, and others, but if the cork or float is elsewhere named, it has escaped my search.

"It has excited some wonder that no mention is made of fly-fishing by the Halieutical writers; but the reason may be readily seen in that they were merely Halieutical writers, giving account only of sea-fishing, or river-fishing near the sea. The trout, so far south, are only found in the colder mountain streams; and the mountaineers, though they might have been anglers, were not writers; but it is incredible, that the habit of the trout and most of its congeners to leap at the grasshopper and *ephemera* on the surface, should not have taught men, anxious for a dinner, first to *dap* with the living insect, and then to imitate it artificially. They were as likely to discover the art as our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, among whom we may trace the fly till it is lost

in the darkness of unrecorded times. It is, therefore, with more satisfaction than surprise, that we do find a very distinct account of fly-fishing, and that as early as A.D. 230, in *ÆLIAN'S* xv., i. of his *History of Animals*. He there says: 'I have heard this account of a mode of fishing in Macedonia. In a river called Astræus, which flows between Berræa and Thessalonica, are found fishes marked with various colors (spotted trout). These feed upon flies that play upon the water, which are unlike any other flies; differing from bees, wasps, or hornets, but of a distinct species. They have the boldness of other flies, are about the size of hornets, of the color of wasps, and make a bumbling noise like bees. These they call *ἰστροπύον*. These, as they sport on the surface, the fish see; and, moving slyly through the water till they get under the insect, leap upon it as a wolf upon a sheep in a flock, or an eagle upon one of a flock of geese, and, seizing their prey, sink again into the deep water. This the fishermen observed, but could not use them for bait; as, when caught in the hand, the flies lost their color and their wings; for which cause they hated them (the fishes glutting themselves upon the bait, which the angler knew not how to use). But, in process of time, as their angling science advanced, they learned to outwit the fish by their ingenuity. They first wrapped around their hook some Phœnician (purple) wool, and then tied on two feathers, or the wattles of a cock's neck, of a wax color. This they threw with a pole or reed, an *ἀγρία*, four cubits long (there must be a mistake here, for, at the utmost, that would not be more than seven or eight feet) and a line of the same length. These cunning artifices they threw on the water, and the fish, attracted by the appearance of the pretty insect they feed upon, seized the bait, and were caught.' This account by *Ælian* (never the most correct writer), is very bungling, but we can guess at what the truth was. The flies were nothing else than our May-fly, or green and grey drakes, and the main material was not the wattles, but the ever-killing *hackle*. Make the rod just twice as long, and the line five times as long as that, and you have the tools of a fly-fisher. I doubt not, that the use of the fly among the mountains, or wherever the trout are found, is nearly as old as the first knowledge that trout were delicate eating. 'There is nothing new under the sun.' I believe that the credit of discovering this curious passage in *Ælian*, is due to the author of *Scenes and Recollections in Fly-Fishing*, who writes himself *Stephen Oliver*, the younger, of Aldwark in Com. Eber., but whose real name is concealed. At least I am indebted to him for my first knowledge of it. (See p. 37, of his well-written book: Lond.: 1834)."

THE GENEROSITY OF THE WEDGEWOODS.— "This last fortnight has been very eventful. I received one hundred pounds from Josiah Wedgewood, in order to prevent the necessity of my going into the ministry. I have received an invitation from Shrewsbury, to be minister there; and after fluctuations of mind, which have for nights together robbed me of sleep, and I am afraid of health, I have at length returned the order to Mr. Wedgewood, with a long letter explanatory of my conduct, and accepted the Shrewsbury invitation."

"Mr. T. Wedgewood, still adhering to his first opinion that Mr. Coleridge's acceptance of the proposed engagement would seriously obstruct his literary efforts, sent Mr. C. a letter in which himself and his brother, Mr. Josiah Wedgewood, promised conjointly, to allow him for his life, one hundred and fifty pounds a year. This decided Mr. Coleridge to reject the Shrewsbury invitation. He was oppressed with grateful emotions to these his liberal benefactors, and always spoke, in particular, of the late Mr. Thomas Wedgewood as being one of the best talkers, and as possessing one of the acutest minds, of any man he had known."—*Reminiscences of T. S. Coleridge*.

Poetry.

STRENGTH FROM THE HILLS.

Come up unto the hills—thy strength is there—
Oh thou hast tarried long,
Too long amid the bowers and blossoms fair,
With notes of summer song,
Why dost thou tarry here?—what though the
bird
Pipes merrily in the vale—
The plough-boy whistles to the loitering herd,
As the red day-lights fail—
Yet come unto the hills—the old strong hills,
And leave the stagnant plain—
Come to the gushing of the new-born rills,
As sing they to the main;
And thou with denizens of power shalt dwell
Beyond demeaning care,—
Composed upon his rock 'mid storm and fell,
The eagle shall be there.
Come up unto the hills—the shattered tree
Still clings unto the rock,
And flingeth out his branches wild and free,
To dare again the shock.
Come where no fear is known—the sea-bird's
nest
On the old hemlock swings—
And thou shalt taste the gladness of un-rest,
As the torrent round thee rings.
Come up unto the hills—the men of old,
They of undaunted will,
Grew jubilant of heart and strong and bold,
On the enduring hill—
Where came the soundings of the sea afar,
Borne upward to the ear,
And nearer grew the moon and midnight star,
And God himself more near.

Eos.

The Fine Arts.

VANDERLYN.

THE results of all professional toil should be judged according as they spring from necessity or will. It is one thing to write or paint in order to meet a passing exigency, and quite another spontaneously to give "a local habitation and a name" to thought and feeling, that crave utterance for their own sake. Hence in all worthy criticism, it is absolutely necessary to discriminate between these two species of labor. In literature, the demands of occasion, however cleverly supplied, afford no scope to the man of genius. Compare a review of Sydney Smith's with his sermons, a lyric of Campbell's with one of his biographies, or a letter of Walpole's with his romance. In the fine arts also, there are certain expedients to which the needs of the moment compel a resort; and they inspire so little interest, that the artist seldom does himself any justice in the premises. It is on this account that almost every gifted devotee of liberal pursuits, deliberately selects certain themes to unfold in the spirit of individuality and love, and consecrates his better moments to a few enterprises which enlist his best powers, and afford permanent trophies of renown. Thus Dante conceived his immortal epic; and Collins his classic ode.

A course like this is indispensable for the American artist. The call for masterpieces in the more elevated branches of painting and sculpture, is altogether too casual to afford the means of subsistence, even to the most patient industry. Recourse must be had to designing and portraiture, and only the intervals of such labor given to more exalted aims. If this be done with zeal and intelligence, enough may be accomplished to secure a heritage of fame, and yield the blissful consciousness of true

success. Creations thus wrought out, apart from the mechanical routine of professional life, the offspring of lofty ambition and lonely self-devotion, have the life and soul of their authors in them, redeem their misfortunes, and perpetuate their names.

Such are the Marius and Ariadne of Vanderlyn. It would be difficult to imagine two single figures more unlike in the impression they convey; or indicating greater versatility of genius. The one embodies the Roman character in its grandest phase, that of endurance; and suggests its noblest association, that of patriotism. It is a type of manhood in its serious, resisting energy and indomitable courage, triumphant over thwarted ambition,—a stern, heroic figure, self-sustained and calm, seated in meditation amid prostrate columns which symbolize his fallen fortunes and an outward solitude which reflects the desolation of his exile: the other an ideal of female beauty reposing upon the luxury of its own sensations, lost in a radiant sleep, and yielding with child-like self-abandonment to dreams of love.

How like a vision of pure love she seems!
Her cheek just flushed with innocent repose,
That folds her thoughts up in delicious dreams,
Like dew-drops in the chalice of a rose;
Pillowed upon her arm and raven hair,
How archly rests that bright and peaceful brow!
Its rounded pearl defiance bids to care,
While kisses on the lips seem melting now;
Prone in unconscious loveliness she lies,
And leaves around her delicately away;
Veiled is the splendor of her beaming eyes,
But o'er the limbs bewitching graces play:
Ere into Eden's groves the "rept crept,
Thus Eve within her tent, arbor slept.

Vanderlyn is a native of Kingston, N.Y., and his early predilection for art was confirmed, after removing to the metropolis, by familiarity with the engravings collected in the warehouse of a friend. After three years devoted to the rudiments of his profession under a competent teacher, he executed several portraits of distinguished Americans. It is a striking coincidence, that among those who first appreciated his talents, and encouraged their development, were two individuals, remembered for very different qualities, but alike in possessing the insight and the sympathy which readily makes fellowship with genius, the author of *Hasty Pudding* and the *Columbiad*, and the subtle lawyer and ambitious politician, Joel Barlow and Aaron Burr. Many years of Vanderlyn's life have been passed abroad. Paris has been his favorite residence; and his last work was there executed for one of the panels of the Capitol. It represents the "Landing of Columbus," and though excellent in parts, is a respectable, rather than a great picture.

There is what may be called a physiognomy in cities. Viewed from an eminence, the manner in which the houses cluster, and the streets diverge, the architecture of the towers which rise above the dense and monotonous buildings, the kind of country which surrounds, and sky which canopies the scene, are so many distinctive features which mark the picture. It is a pleasant thing to note observantly renowned sites in this expansive way. By so doing the memory is stored with impressive images, and possessed with what may be called the natural language of an interesting locality. In looking, for instance, from the top of the capitol upon Rome, the time-worn monuments immediately below, and the range of broken aqueducts spanning the far Campagna, instantly revive the associations of ancient Rome; the lines of cypresses and firs that spring at intervals from palace and convent gardens, awaken Christian memories; while the adjacent domes and houses assure the spectator that he is sur-

rounded by modern civilization. Thus simultaneously he realizes the poetry of the scene, which, explored in detail, yielded food for curiosity, rather than sublime emotion. The prospect from the campanile of Venice also brings into effective contrast, the sea espoused in the day of her prosperity, and associated with all her glory, the radiant heavens and transparent atmosphere which taught Veronese and Titian the mysteries of color, and the oriental style of architecture, the most expressive trophy of her eastern triumphs. The verdant hills which embosom Florence, and the boundless plains which stretch in all directions around Milan, as seen from the cathedral, are features which eloquently illustrate the history of each, and whether alive with soldiery to the imagination, or green with luxuriant vegetation to the eye, are requisite to fill out the landscape for both.

These scenic enjoyments have been widely disseminated by modern art, and panoramas of the famous cities and scenery of the world render them familiar to untravelled multitudes. The accuracy and illusions of these experiments are sometimes marvellous. We remember several years since, at Paris, to have gazed upon a panorama of the Alps, for a long time, beneath which some goats were browsing on the line, as it were, of the rich valley over which the mountain pinnacles towered in the most perfect aerial perspective—in the vain attempt to distinguish the point of separation between the real and the portrayed. As exhibition works, panoramas are very desirable. They afford satisfactory though general ideas, gratify intelligent curiosity, and appeal most vividly to the imagination. It is not surprising that those of Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome, attracted such crowds both here and abroad. When artistically designed, they are invaluable aids to the student of geography, and a source of infinite delight to the enthusiast for hallowed regions, which it is not in his power to visit. After having received the Napoleon gold medal for his Marius, at Paris, Vanderlyn conceived the idea of availing himself of the existent taste for panoramic exhibitions, by executing one on a grand scale, of the celebrated residence of the French Kings. He accordingly employed several months at Versailles in preparing the necessary sketches, and after the peace of 1815, returned with them to America. The result was satisfactory to such a degree, that he formed a project for an institution in New York, devoted to this and similar objects; and views of Paris, Athens, Mexico, and Geneva, as well as three modern battle pieces, were successively exhibited at the Rotunda, a building which the artist erected in conjunction with the city government. Like most alliances between men of totally diverse aims and feelings—this partnership was disastrous, especially as regards the artist; who lived to see the structure which he had dedicated to the fine arts, transformed into a criminal court. It would be a needless exercise of patience to enumerate the series of mortifying controversies and pecuniary troubles growing out of this unfortunate enterprise. Devoted to his art, and full of the sympathies inspired by the recognition he had enjoyed in Europe, the painter of Marius and Ariadne was made to realize in a painful manner, the antagonism between an essentially practical community and the spirit of trade and artistic enthusiasm. "A sense of impossibility quenches all will," says an acute writer. Vanderlyn does not seem to have been fully aware, until sad experience forced the conviction upon his mind,

that the stage of civilization, the history of the republic, and inevitable circumstances rendered it quite impossible for the cause of Art to find its just position, and the practical acknowledgment of its claims, at the period when he urged them upon his fellow-citizens. Utility, the basis of national growth, still demanded an exclusive regard; the time had scarcely arrived when the superstructure of the beautiful could be reared. Meantime, the political advantages, mechanical genius, and commercial activity of the United States were the source of universal wonder and congratulation. Yet we can easily forgive the ardent votary of a noble art, after successful competition for its highest foreign honors, for yielding to a feeling of disappointment, bitter in proportion to his natural sensitiveness, at the indifference and calculation against which he so vainly strove in the land of his nativity. This distrust was increased by the charge of indelicacy somewhat grossly urged against his works, by ignorant prudery, which, destitute of the soul to perceive the essential beauty of the creator's masterpieces, has yet the hardihood to impugn the motives of genius, and desecrate by vulgar comments, the most beautiful evidences of its truth.

H. T. TUCKERMAN.

Home Correspondence.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the following clear and temperate statement of Mr. George P. Putnam in reference to his recent discussion of the copyright question in the English papers.

The want of candor with which the English journals discuss this copyright question,—as they do every other matter which they can incidentally make offensive to Americans,—should teach our countrymen to forego, by this time, the twaddling cant of "what is due to a kindred people," &c., &c., and grapple with the question fairly, upon its own merits. In the language of Mr. Putnam: "Let us recognize the principle that genius, of whatever country, should be promptly and cordially rewarded by those who are benefited by it."

To the Editor of the Literary World.

SIR:—As you have referred to some paragraphs in the London papers on international copyright, in which Wiley & Putnam are mentioned by name, and as my reply to them has been misrepresented, perhaps you may have a spare corner to insert it.

"ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS."

"To the Editor of the Times:"

"Sir—On returning from the continent a few days since, I was referred to a note in *The Times* of last week, respecting the American edition of the *Rev. Mr. Willmott's Life of Jeremy Taylor*."

"Without discussing the question how far individuals are answerable for either the absence or existence of international laws, I will yet beg leave to say, generally, that while an international copyright does not exist, the legal right, the propriety, and the practice of reprinting foreign books is recognised in other countries besides America; and an equal 'disgust' and 'mortification' may with equal justice be expressed that the following, among many other British publishers, are the 'Fagins of letters,' the very respectable dealers in stolen goods," viz.: Messrs. Whittaker & Co., Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, Messrs. A. K. Newman & Co., Mr. H. Washbourne, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. D. Bogue, Mr. H. G. Bohn, Messrs. T. Ward & Co., Mr. G. Routledge, Messrs. Bruce & Wylde, Mr. Tegg, Messrs. Pallerton & Co., Messrs. Blackie & Son, Mr. Churton, Messrs. Clarke & Co.

"All the above, and many other publishers in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., have freely reprinted American books (some of which have been very profitable) without paying the author a farthing. This is said with no ill-will to those gentlemen; but, though two wrongs do not make one right, I do not see the propriety of stigmatizing the re-

* This, by the way, instead of making a fortune for the American publisher, has never been reprinted, being unlikely to pay expenses!

printing of foreign books as a peculiarly American practice.

"If an American publisher should pay £1,000 for a foreign book, he would have no more legal right to an American reprint than another who should simply acquire the right to one copy on the payment of 10s.

"It can be clearly proved, by English publishers, that the value of an English copyright is not affected one farthing by the question whether the work is, or is not, reprinted in America. The reprint market there is an entirely new one, which does not stop the sale of a single copy of the English edition. The English author receives from his publisher precisely the same sum, whether there be an American edition or not. Any publisher in London will, I think, admit this to be true.

"English authors, then, lose nothing by American editions. Their gains are, at any rate, no less in consequence of a reprint of their works.

"But I am not opposing the very natural and proper desire of English authors to receive a great deal more when their works are republished. On the contrary, strange as it may seem, American publishers would prefer to pay English authors; and, if an international arrangement has been delayed, English authors have themselves to blame for retarding it by intemperance and unjust abuse. More than four years since, the undersigned procured personally the signatures of ninety-seven American publishers and printers to a petition to Congress in favor of international copyright. This petition was referred to a Select Committee in both houses of Congress; but the exciting controversies about Oregon, &c., unfortunately intervened just as success became probable.

"Having spent time and money in promoting such a law; having, meanwhile (in the absence of such law), paid many English authors such a proportion of the profits of their books in America as the present law would enable us to do, and having ourselves suffered by numerous reprints of American works in England, we do not see the justice or the 'fair play' of those paragraphs in question.

"Many English authors, such as E. B. Lytton, Mr. James, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Lyell, Dr. Thomas Dick, Captain Marryatt, and others, have not been entirely unrequited by American publishers; and I beg to reassert, that in spite of the hard words which have been levelled at them (but not in consequence of those hard words) the American publishers, as a body, would prefer to pay English authors for a copyright on their books.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. PUTNAM.

(Wiley & Putnam.)

"12 Paternoster row, May 15.

In printing this letter, the *Times* omitted a paragraph touching that facetious philosopher *Punch*, and showing that the words "Fagins of letters," etc., belonged to *him*; thus the meaning of the quotation was not obvious.

A paragraph to this purport was also omitted:

"We shall continue to advocate legal protection for the interests of ALL authors, satisfied that *even the people at large will be the gainers by such protection*:—and meanwhile (until that protection is granted), in future, as *heretofore*, whenever a foreign author enables us partially to protect ourselves and him by publication simultaneously with that in Europe, we shall willingly pay him the same proportion of the profits as to an American author—and so, we think, will any other American publisher of standing.

"I regret that Mr. Leigh Hunt himself had not benefited by the express sanction which we purchased for our editions of his recent works. If any author deserves honor and reward it is that delightful essayist."

The next *Times* contained a note from Mr. Bentley, Her Majesty's publisher, complaining that his name was among those of others who were *styled by me* "the Fagins of letters," &c., [the letter above shows how *just* was Mr. Bentley's complaint] Evading the true question, Mr. B. also *intimates* rather than asserts that he is wrongly placed in the list—*because* he had paid about £15,000 to three American authors alone. This latter is a very gratifying fact, and is useful as showing that the merit of some American authors is appreciated in England, and their works are found by the publisher to be very profitable. I was well aware that Mr. Bentley had really paid liberal sums to Mr. Prescott, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hoffman, and others, for their works. *We* would gladly be equally liberal to any equally profitable English authors. But nevertheless, Mr. Bentley's name was not used unadvisedly. If he has paid some foreign authors, so have *we*; but it is equally true that he has reprinted other American works "without paying the authors a farthing." This, it is true, is none of *my* business—and my use of Mr. Bentley's name would have been impertinent but that the insulting remarks upon us, as *Americans*, needed illustration *near home*, to be fully appreciated. Mr. Bentley deserves respect and consideration for his discriminating appreciation of American genius. His example should be imitated. My use of his

name was not disrespectful—it was to illustrate the injustice done to it by his own countrymen. I addressed a note to the Times in answer to his; but for special reasons it did not suit the Times to print it.

The *Atlas*, I understand, chose to represent me as saying that the English author would not receive any more remuneration, if there was an international copyright, than he does now. The *Atlas* knew that no such thing had been asserted: but this is but a specimen of the unfair, one-sided, and dishonest manner in which the English press misrepresents facts and statements relating to Americans and their country. I take no pleasure in this remark, but ten years of careful observation have convinced me that fair and impartial treatment of American affairs is only an exception to the rule in England. All the many kindnesses which an American may receive there from worthy and excellent individuals (and I have received many), cannot efface the remembrance of the mortification and indignation too often excited by the dishonest and malicious paragraphs of England's penny-aliners.

Let us teach them a better example; and in justice to *ourselves*,—leaving all this petty and abusive maliciousness to exhaust itself,—let us recognise the principle that genius, of whatever country, should be promptly and cordially rewarded, by those who are benefited by it.

I am glad to learn that there is now a good prospect for the law in question. The notion that such law would injure the reader by greatly increasing the price of books can be clearly proved to be fallacious.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. P.

New York, July, 1847.

MUSIC.

ANNA BISHOP.—The arrival of this distinguished *cantatrice* has produced quite a sensation in the musical circles, notwithstanding the height of the mercury. She is one of the few *élèves* of the English school, who have met with any continental success, having sung as *prima donna* both at Naples and Milan. Her bearing is genial and lady-like, and she evidently possesses the true Saxon intelligence. Her voice is a *soprano*, and her professional education has been remarkably thorough. We understand she intends to come before the New York public in English opera; if such is the case, where will she find adequate support? If she would give a concert early in the autumn, assisted by some of the Italians, half the entertainment to consist of English and half of Italian music, it would doubtless prove very attractive, and gratify all tastes.

Miscellaneous.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.—We are not aware that any of our learned societies have heretofore shifted their places of meeting beyond the Watch and Fire Districts of New York; but with the conveniences afforded by steam, and the example recently set by the American Institute, we shall not be surprised to hear some of these days, of an adjourned meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History convened among the Copper Rocks of Lake Superior. Certainly it offers a lively illustration of the practical tendencies of American science, to see a learned body rise from its sittings in the heart of the metropolis, and call to order the next evening, a hundred miles away, with some sixty members for a quorum.

The official report of the proceedings at Greenport have not reached us at the time

this number of our paper goes to press. But—from the discussion which was had in reference to the soil of Long Island, and the measures suggested for a careful examination and practical test of its capacities—we should not be surprised, if this visit of the Institute to the remarkable wilderness that still exists in the centre of the island, should hereafter mark an era in its agricultural history. This wild region is about forty miles long by seven wide, containing 280 square miles, or about one-fifth of the whole island, almost every acre of which can be cultivated without any difficulty. We are informed that there is not a single fact that can be brought against this assertion; indeed, all science, analogy, and experiment go strongly to confirm its truth. The fact that any land which will grow a forest tree, is worth less than ten dollars an acre, within three hours of the metropolis, ought to be considered disgraceful to the state of agricultural science among us, and we rejoice to hear that the American Institute cherish the idea of establishing an experimental farm in the very centre of the neglected region. Mr. Buel's farming triumphs among the stunted pines and scrub oaks of the sand plains, back of Albany, have already proven what agricultural skill can accomplish upon a soil, apparently not less forbidding than that of the Deer-Ranges of Long Island.

The meeting, at Greenport, we understand, is to be followed up shortly by another assemblage at Jamaica, when the question of the farming interests of Long Island, and its various resources, will be more fully discussed.

NEW YORK STATE CABINET OF ARCHEOLOGY.—The Regents of the State of New York, at a meeting convened recently for the purpose of considering the condition of the "State Cabinet of Natural History," decided upon some new and much needed divisions of the State collections at Albany, and issued a circular to the following effect, in reference to a Department of Antiquities:—

"The Regents anticipate, with some degree of certainty, that when they announce that they have set apart ample accommodations in the building containing the Cabinet of Natural History for the above; that they will gratefully acknowledge and carefully preserve all donations and deposits; their fellow-citizens will feel inclined to forward many articles illustrative of the history, the customs, and the arts of the early days of New York.

"All donations and deposits may, until further notice, be sent to the care of J. Washington Taylor, Curator of the Cabinet.

"JOHN YOUNG,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
Committee of the Regents.

"Albany, July 7, 1847."

We trust that this patriotic and enlightened recommendation will be warmly and generally responded to by the people of the State of New York. It is well urged by the Regents, that the interest of the State collection would be greatly enhanced were a department created for receiving and preserving the remains in art of the Indian tribes, once the lords of the soil, and the equally curious antiquities of the early settlers of the colony. All enlightened persons readily recognise the value of these, as relics of ages passed away; and we should remember that unless thus collected with a view to preservation, most of them will ere long be destroyed. In New England, a chest and many other articles brought over in the May-Flower, are guarded with the most careful assiduity by one of its useful Historical Socie-

ties. Pennsylvania is rich in relics of its founder and his associates; and even in museums collected by private individuals, such antiquarian remains are regarded with deep interest and veneration. Our own State is equally rich in these records of the past. In many of the old towns and neighborhoods on Long Island, in the counties bordering on the Hudson and the Mohawk, official papers and works of art remain, of a character which should be preserved as illustrative of our early condition and history. If sent to the Regents, as now requested, they will be placed in the care and custody of the State, to whose guardianship they appropriately belong. What, then, is to prevent us, in this State, from bringing together a collection of the kind now indicated? There are old portraits of the early planters of this colony that moulder, not unfrequently, in the garrets of their descendants. There are original drafts of curious state papers, ancient arms and armor, and other heirlooms, constantly scattered and lost by the breaking up of families, that might well be deposited in such a cabinet.

THE MONUMENT TO CAXTON AGAIN.—"And so you want us to build your monuments too!" quoth the London Spectator, in most ungracious recognition of the kindredism and Anglo-Saxon sympathy of the officious Americans in London who declared that America must have a share in doing honor to the English printer. Strange, most strange is it, that no kicking and cuffing of our countrymen by the English can yet cure them of the degrading infatuation that prompts them, on every opportunity, to barnacle themselves on to England's peculiar associations.

"The name of Caxton is a household word in America," says one American. "Let your transatlantic brothers, who speak the language of Caxton, aid you in building this monument," quoth another. "Yes, and let it face to the West," pleads a third. Some two or three English voices respond to the generous suggestion, but John Bull himself only describes a rotary coffee-mill with his nose and forefingers, and sneers out: "So, you repudiators of railroad debts would have us build monuments for you too!" We respect Bull, at least for one quality—he hates to be fawned upon, and would rather box with his foe for a shilling, and drink with him afterwards, than take a sycophant to his table. We like him, too, upon the same principle that Dr. Johnson liked "a cordial hater," and there is no disguise in his hatred of Jonathan.

MR. COLERIDGE'S ITALIAN ADVENTURES.—"Shortly after Mr. Coleridge had arrived in Rome, he attracted some notice amongst the literati, as an English 'Man of Letters.' Cardinal Fesch, in particular, was civil, and sought his company; but that which was most remarkable, Jerome Bonaparte was then a resident at Rome, and Mr. C.'s reputation becoming known to him, he sent for him, and after showing him his palace, pictures, &c., thus generously addressed him: 'Sir, I have sent for you to give you a little candid advice. I do not know that you have said or written anything against my brother Napoleon, but as an Englishman, the supposition is not unreasonable. If you have, my advice is, that you leave Italy as soon as you possibly can!'

"This hint was gratefully received, and Mr. Coleridge soon after quitted Rome, in the suite of Cardinal Fesch. From his anxiety to reach England, he proceeded to Leghorn, where a circumstance occurred which will excite every reader's sympathy. Mr. Coleridge had journeyed to this port, where he rather hoped, than

expected, to find some conveyance, through the medium of a neutral, that should waft him to the land 'more prized than ever.' The hope proved delusive. The war was now raging between England and France, and Bonaparte being lord of the ascendant in Italy, Mr. Coleridge's situation became insecure, and even perilous. To obtain a passport was impossible; and as Mr. C. had formerly rendered himself obnoxious to the great Captain by some political papers, he was in daily, hourly expectation of being incarcerated in an Italian prison, which would have been the infallible road to death!

"In half despair of ever again seeing his family and friends, and under the constant dread of apprehension by the emissaries of the Tuscan government, or of French spies; he went out one morning to look at some ruins in the neighborhood of Leghorn in a state of despondency, where certainly, however terrible, would have been almost preferable to suspense. While musing on the ravages of time, he turned his eye, and observed at a little distance, a sea-faring looking man, musing in silence like himself, on the waste around. Mr. Coleridge advanced towards him, supposing, or at least deeming it possible, that he also might be mourning his captivity, and commenced a discourse with him; when he found that the stranger was an American captain, whose ship was then in the harbor, and on the point of sailing for England.

"This information sent joy into his heart; but he testified no emotion, determined to obtain the captain's good will, by showing him all the civilities in his power, as a preliminary to any future service the captain might be disposed to render him, whether the power was united with the disposition or not. This showed adroitness, with great knowledge of human nature; and more winning and captivating manners than those of Mr. C., when called forth, were never possessed by mortal! In conformity with this forlorn hope, Mr. Coleridge explained to the American captain the history of the ruin; read to him some of the half defaced Latin and Italian inscriptions, and concluded with extolling General Washington, and predicting the stability of the Union. The right keys, treble and tenor, were touched at the same moment. "Pray, young man," said the captain, "who are you?" Mr. C. replied, "I am a poor unfortunate Englishman, with a wife and family at home; but I am afraid I shall never see them more! I have no passport, nor means of escape; and, to increase my sorrow, I am in daily dread of being thrown into jail, when those I love will not have the last pleasure of knowing that I am dead!" The captain's heart was touched. He had a wife and family at a distance. "My young man," said he, "what is your name?" The reply was, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge." "Poor young man," answered the captain. "You meet me at this place to-morrow morning, exactly at ten o'clock." So saying the captain withdrew. Mr. C. stood musing on the singular occurrence, in which there was something inexplicable. His discernment of the stranger's character convinced him there existed no *under plot*, but still there was a wide space between *probability* and *certainly*. On a balance of the circumstances, he still thought *all fair*, and at the appointed time repaired to the interior of the ruins.

"No captain was there: but in a few minutes he appeared, and, hastening up to Mr. Coleridge, exclaimed exulting, 'I have got your passport!' 'How! what?' said Mr. C., almost overpowered by his feelings. 'Ask me no questions,' replied the captain; 'you are my steward, and you shall away with me to-morrow morning.'" He continued, giving him his address, "You come to my house to-morrow early, when I will provide you with a *jacket* and *trousers*, and you shall follow me to the ship with a *basket of vegetables*." In short, thus accoutred, he *did* follow the captain to the ship next morning; and in three hours fairly sailed out of Leghorn harbor, triumphantly on his course to England!

"As soon as the ship had cleared the port

Mr. Coleridge hastened down to the cabin, and cried, 'My dear captain, tell me how you obtained my passport?' Said the captain very gravely, 'Why, I went to the authorities, and *swore* that you were an *American*, and my steward! I *swore* also, that I knew your father and mother; that they lived in a red-brick house, about half a mile out of New York, on the road to Boston!"

"It is gratifying to add, that this benevolent, little-scrupulous captain refused to receive anything from Mr. C. for his passage to England; and behaved in many other respects, with the same uniform kindness. During the voyage, Mr. Coleridge told me he was attacked with a dangerous illness, when he thought he should have died but for the "*good captain*," who attended him with the solicitude of a father. Mr. C. also said, had he known the captain was going to *swear*, whatever the consequences might have been, he would have prevented him."—*Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge*.

DE QUINCEY'S GENEROSITY.—"Soon after the receipt of this letter (on my invitation), Mr. De Quincey called on me. I said, I understood from Mr. Coleridge himself, that he labored under embarrassment. 'Then,' said he, 'I will give him five hundred pounds.' 'Are you serious?' I said. He replied 'I am.' I then inquired, 'Are you of age?' He said 'I am.' I then asked, 'Can you afford it?' He answered, 'I can,' and continued, 'I shall not feel it.' I paused. 'Well,' I said, 'I can know nothing of your circumstances but from your own statement, and not doubting its accuracy, I am willing to become an agent, in any way you prescribe.' Mr. De Quincey then said, 'I authorize you to ask Mr. Coleridge if he will accept from a gentleman, who admires his genius, the sum of five hundred pounds, but remember,' he continued, 'I absolutely prohibit you from naming to him the source whence it was derived.' I remarked: 'To the latter part of your injunction, if you require it, I will accede; but although I am deeply interested in Mr. Coleridge's welfare, yet a spirit of equity compels me to recommend you in the first instance, to present Mr. C. with a smaller sum, and which, if you see it right, you can at any time augment.' Mr. De Quincey then replied, 'Three hundred pounds I will give him, and you will oblige me by making this offer of mine to Mr. Coleridge.' I replied, 'I will.' I then gave him Mr. Coleridge's letter, requesting him to put it in his pocket, and read it at his leisure. In a day or two Mr. De Quincey enclosed me three hundred pounds, when I received from Mr. Coleridge his receipt, which I still retain."—*Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge*.

Recent Publications.

Journal of the American Oriental Society.
Vol. I., No. 3.

AMONG the literary and scientific institutions of this country, there is no association of scholars less provincial in character than that of the American Oriental Society. The president, vice president, and other officers are taken alike from New York and Boston, and in the list of stated members are found names from Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, as well as from remote places in Asia, wherever the missionary spirit or commercial enterprise has induced some intelligent American to fix his residence. The correspondence of this latter class of members with the Society must often furnish many interesting facts upon existing life in Asia that are invaluable to the home student, when interpreting the records of the past.

The present number is rich in valuable and interesting material,—some slight notice of which, and an occasional extract, will not, we trust, be unacceptable to our readers.

The first article is a "Treatise on Arabic Music," translated from the Arabic by Eli Smith. The subject is novel, and opens a curious topic

for investigation by those who have made the science of music their study. The translator, in his brief introduction, says:

"The obstacles arising from the peculiarities of Arab music are such, that not only do we find the singing of the Arabs no music to us, but our musicians have found it very difficult, often impossible, to detect the nature of their intervals, or imitate their tunes. The first intimation I had of the nature of the difficulty, was derived from observing, that a native singer in attempting to repeat the octave in company with one of our musical instruments, did not observe the same intervals, and of course the two were not at every note in unison. Subsequently one of my colleagues attempted to write Arab tunes on our stave, and found that he was unable to do it, owing to some peculiarity in the intervals. But it was not until I fell in with the work, which has served as the basis to this article, that the whole subject was revealed to me. Its author, Mikhâil Meshâkah, of Damascus, is my personal friend and correspondent, and one of the most intelligent of his nation whom I have known. Having a good knowledge of mathematics, as well as much practical skill in music, he was well qualified for his task. In translating, I have abridged his work a good deal, have not always observed his order in the arrangement of the sections, and have frequently taken the liberty to express his thoughts in my own style. It is of *modern* Arab music only, that Meshâkah treats; and to explain that, is the specific object of this article."

Mr. Smith's translation of the Arabic treatise, occupies nearly 50 pp., and—though we cannot speak professionally—is no doubt well worth consulting.

The next article is "Notes on Arakan," a country of Asia extending from 15° 53' to 21° 30' north latitude, and from 92° 75' to 94° 45' east longitude, and having for its western boundary the Bay of Bengal. The notes are by the late Rev. G. S. Comstock, American Baptist Missionary in the country of Arakan from 1834 to 1844. Mr. C. first gives a general description of the country; then estimates the number of inhabitants and their races, with a sketch of the history of the Mugs or earliest inhabitants of the country; next passes on to speak of Agriculture, Commerce, Mechanic Arts, and Professions; the religion of the inhabitants; education; domestic relations; dwellings, dress, and modes of living; and concludes with a sketch of the British government in Arakan.

An extract or two will give a favorable impression of the author's style and the matter of his "Notes."

"The Mugs and Burmese are Boodhists, and of course images of Guatama and pagodas erected to his honor are the objects of their worship. The moral precepts to be observed by all the worshippers of Guatama are these five: 'Thou shalt not steal: thou shalt not kill (a commandment understood to forbid the killing of all animals, as well as of men): thou shalt not violate thy neighbor's wife, or daughter: thou shalt not lie: thou shalt not drink intoxicating liquors.' Were these requirements but obeyed, how different would be the state of society in Boodhist lands! Other precepts are enjoined upon priests, and all those who wish to acquire the highest degree of merit. But, as Boodhism, in its precepts and practices, has been so fully and frequently described by missionaries and others, it is unnecessary to go into details respecting it here. The days of worship, of which there are four in every month, one at each quarter of the moon, are observed by very few in Arakan; and the same may be said in reference to all the Boodhist rites. The Mugs are far more parsimonious in expending money in honor of Guatama, than their neighbors on the eastern side of the mountains. While great numbers of pagodas, temples, and idols are fast going to decay, new ones are seldom erected. The reason often given for this is, that idolatry flourishes only when supported by Government; and it is true, that many of the

pagodas, etc., in Arakan were built by the king and his officers, as is still the case in Burma. The people here, however, frequently give another reason: they say that a man under the former rule had no security for his money, and it was liable to be seized at any time by the officers of government, so that those who had money preferred to expend it in 'works of merit,' hoping to reap a corresponding reward in their next state of existence; but that now, as every man is secure in the possession of all he has, the people prefer to invest their money in trade, etc., and make sure of their profit in the present state. Both of these reasons undoubtedly operate, and together, perhaps go far to account for the decay of Buddhism in this country. I would, however, add another, which is the lack of confidence and interest in the religion of Gautama, clearly discernible more and more among the people. Sects and parties also are multiplying; and many of the more intelligent and thoughtful of the natives acknowledge that they see indications in the signs of the times, that Buddhism is soon to lose its influence here, entirely."

"The houses of classes in this province are built of bamboo, and covered with leaves. The posts are set in the ground about two feet, and the floor is usually raised five or six feet above it. In each house is an eating room of considerable size, a small cooking room, one or two sleeping rooms, and frequently a small room or two, in which rice and other things are stored. The average cost of these houses may be estimated at about thirty or forty rupees; and, although they are in many respects wretched habitations, yet the natives having never been accustomed to better, appear to be satisfied with them. A full and very decent dress for a man costs three or four rupees, and that usually worn, not more than half so much; the expense of a woman's dress is about the same. Children do not usually wear clothes till they are six or eight years old. Men, women, and children generally have but two suits of clothes a year, and are most of the time very filthy in their dress. The expense of food varies slightly in different places, but I think it is on an average three or four rupees per month, for a man and wife with three or four children. Of course, many expend for house, clothing, and food far more than the amounts mentioned, while not a few spend even less. All the household furniture of a respectable native is, in general, not worth more than five or six rupees."

The Rev. L. Stilson, a companion of the author in his Missionary labors, has added a capital map of the region of the country termed Arakan.

The third article, is "Three Chapters of Genesis," translated into the Soahelee language. By the Rev. Dr. Krapf, with an introduction by W. W. Greenough.

The learned corresponding Secretary, Prof. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, has contributed a copious and extremely interesting abstract of Mons. Bournouf's history of Buddhism in India; also an outline of the first part of Professor Lassen's Antiquities of India, a work of not more value than interest. We regret that our limits do not admit of extracts from these well written articles. But this is less to be regretted if, as we hope, the readers of the Literary World will examine the Journal for themselves.

Some miscellaneous notices relative to the recent progress of Oriental researches conclude the third number of the Journal of the American Oriental Society. We heartily wish it success in its laudable efforts to throw light on the obscure history of those vast myriads of people of whom the mass of well educated persons have the most vague and indefinite ideas imaginable.

Louis the Fourteenth, and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century. By Miss Pardoe, author of "The City of the Sultan," &c. Beautifully embellished by numerous engravings, portraits, &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1847.

By general consent, the age of Louis XIV. is

acknowledged to be one of the richest epochs to the novelist and philosopher that history affords. A striking illustration of the truth of this idea may be found in the fact, that the very names of the personages in Miss Pardoe's volumes, and the bare mention of the principal events, instantly awaken the romantic associations with which the most brilliant fictions of the present day have made us familiar. We cannot think of Anne of Austria, Buckingham, Richelieu, or the King, as formal historical personages, so near to our sympathies have they all been brought by the magic pen of the dramatist and novelist. These books, therefore, will be read with an avidity seldom accorded to chronicles of the past. They are written with clearness and vivacity, though deficient in elegance and finish, and appear in a typographical garb which does credit to the publishers. Some of our readers who have seen that spirited French romance, entitled "the Three Guardsmen," will be pleased to know the simple facts of the affair of the jewels, wherein the accomplished Duke and the wily Cardinal played so close a game in the attempt to outwit each other. There is, perhaps, no single episode of the history of this remarkable reign so strikingly characteristic of the spirit of the age, and the extent to which intrigue was carried. It is, phrenologically speaking, the very romance of Secretiveness.

"The queen then wrote a letter to Buckingham, in which she besought him immediately to leave France. This done, she gave into the charge of her attendant not only the letter, but also a casket containing the aiguillette, with its diamond pendants, which had been presented to her by the king, and in which she had appeared at the ball of Madame de Chevreuse. The first she knew would inflict a pang; and the second was intended to heal the wound, by serving as a memorial of their friendship.

"It may for a moment create surprise, that the queen should venture to dispossess herself of so recently acquired and so remarkable an ornament; but be it remembered that her resources were scanty, that she had already done honor to the present of the king by appearing with it upon her person in public; and that, while as a sovereign, she could not offer to the magnificent duke a remembrance without some intrinsic value, she was also enabled, by sacrificing the jewel in question, to gratify her softer feelings, by the conviction, that as this was a decoration worn indifferently by both sexes, Buckingham would be reminded of her whenever it formed a portion of his dress.

"On the morrow Anne of Austria took leave of the English envoy in presence of all the court, and his bearing was that of a finished gentleman and a respectful courtier. No eye could detect a glance, no ear gather up a sentence, which was not in accordance with the most scrupulous etiquette. Buckingham carried away with him a pledge of royal regard which almost consoled him for his departure. Meanwhile Madame de Lannoy, the zealous spy of the cardinal, had detected the disappearance of the diamond aiguillette from the queen's casket; and, with the ready perception of malice, she suggested to Richelieu that it had, in all probability, been sent to Buckingham as a parting present. The cardinal lost not an instant in writing to one of the ladies of Charles's court who was in his interest—for, like the spider, he attached his web on every side—offering to present her with fifty thousand livres if she could succeed in cutting away a couple of the tags of the shoulder-knot, the first time that Buckingham appeared in it, and forwarding them forthwith by a safe messenger to himself.

"A fortnight afterwards, the two tags were in the possession of Richelieu. The duke had worn the aiguillette at a state ball, and the emissary of the cardinal had cut away a couple of its pendants unobserved. The vindictive minister gloated over his prize! Now, as he believed, his revenge was certain.

"The first care of Richelieu was to carry the diamonds to the king, and to acquaint him with

the method by which they had been procured. Louis examined them closely. There could be no doubt that they had indeed formed a portion of the ornament which had been his last present to his wife; his pale brow flushed with indignant rage; and, before the cardinal left the royal closet, every precaution was taken to insure the speedy exposure of the queen.

"On the following morning, Louis himself announced to Anne of Austria that a ball, given by the civil magistrates of Paris, at the town-hall, would take place the day but one following; and he coupled this information with the request that, in order to compliment both himself and the magistrates, she would appear in the aiguillette which he had lately presented to her. She replied simply and calmly that he should be obeyed.

"The eight-and-forty hours which were still to intervene before his vengeance could be accomplished, appeared so many centuries to the cardinal-duke. Anne of Austria was now fairly in the toils, and still her composure remained unruffled. How was this apparent tranquillity to be explained? Richelieu had already experienced that, aided by Buckingham and Madame de Chevreuse, she had possessed the power to baffle even his ingenuity; but she now stood alone, and even had she ventured upon so dangerous a step as that of replacing the jewels, he well knew that on the present occasion she possessed neither the time nor the means.

"The hour of the festival at length struck; and as it had been arranged that the king should first make his entrance into the ball-room, accompanied by his minister, and that the queen should follow, attended by her own court, Richelieu was enabled to calculate upon commencing his triumph from the very moment of her appearance upon the threshold.

"Precisely an hour before midnight, the queen was announced, and every eye at once turned eagerly towards her. She was magnificent alike in loveliness and in apparel. She wore a Spanish costume, consisting of a dress of green satin, embroidered with gold and silver, having hanging sleeves, which were looped back with large rubies, serving as buttons. Her ruff was open, and displayed her bosom, which was extremely beautiful; and upon her head she had a small cap of green velvet, surmounted by a heron-feather; while from her shoulder depended gracefully the aiguillette, with its twelve diamond tags.

"As she entered, the king approached her; avowedly to offer his compliments upon her appearance, but actually to count the tags. His arithmetic amounted to a dozen. The cardinal stood a pace behind him, quivering with rage. The twelve tags were hanging from the shoulder of the queen, and, nevertheless, he grasped two of them in his hand at the same moment. Aye, in his hand; for he had resolved not to lose an instant in triumphing over the proud and insolent beauty who had laughed his passion to scorn, and made him a mark for the ridicule of her associates. The vow that he uttered in his heart, as he gazed upon her calm and defying brow that night, probably cost Buckingham his life; for Richelieu was not duped by the belief that the shoulder-knot of the duke, from whence his own two tags had been severed, was not identical with that now floating over the arm of Anne of Austria.

"The plot had, nevertheless, failed; and once more the cardinal was beaten upon his own ground.

"It is, however, time that we should disclose the secret of this apparently mysterious incident to our readers.

"On his return from the state ball, at which he had appeared with the aiguillette of Anne of Austria, Buckingham, who would confide to no one the care of this precious ornament, was about to restore it to its casket, when he perceived the subtraction which had taken place, and for a moment abandoned himself to a fit of anger, believing that he had been made the victim of a common theft; an instant's reflection,

however, convinced him that such was not likely to be the case, as he had upon his person jewels of greater value, which it would have been equally easy to purloin, and these all remained intact. A light broke upon him—he suspected the agency of his old enemy and rival, the cardinal-duke; and his immediate measure was to place an embargo upon the English ports, and to prohibit all masters of vessels from putting to sea, under pain of death. During the operation of this edict, which created universal astonishment throughout the country, the jeweller of Buckingham was employed day and night in completing the number of the diamond tags; and it was still in full force when a light fishing-smack, which had been exempted from the general disability, was scudding across the channel on its way to Calais, under the command of one of the duke's confidential servants, and having on board, for all its freight, the aiguillette of Anne of Austria.

"In the course of the ensuing day the ports were again opened, and the thousand and one rumors which had been propagated by the people died gradually away, as no explanation of the incomprehensible and rigorous measure ever transpired; whose result was the receipt of her shoulder-knot by the queen, the very day before the ball of the magistrates.

"Thus the apparent tranquillity of Anne of Austria, which had been for the first few hours the apathetic calmness of despair, ultimately grew out of the certainty of security; and the ready wit and chivalric devotion of Buckingham, which had so frequently threatened her destruction, for once supplied her ægis."

Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County.
By Henry Onderdonk.

SOMEbody says that a file of old newspapers is the most entertaining reading that can fall into a man's hands, who takes an interest in the scenes of the past. Whether this be true or not, there is certainly a remarkable fascination about the humblest and most common-place details of past generations, when those details, by their truth and naturalness, seem to bring the dead in living verisimilitude before us. Would that every county in the State of New York had an annalist like Mr. Onderdonk, who would forego the ambition of literary inventions, and limit himself to simple matters of fact, like those before us. The historian and the historical painter would then have a faithful Daguerreotype upon which to base his political portraiture. There have already been several histories of Long Island written, but when some patient collector shall have done the same good work for King's county and Suffolk, that Mr. Onderdonk has effected for Queen's, a work of life and character based upon them might easily be produced, which would readily supersede the others. The good people of Metowac from Coney Island to Montauk ought to do all they can to encourage the disposition that is now abroad among their literary men to dig up and bring to light every fact of interest relating to their forefathers, and the marvellous island which was the scene of their deeds in past times. Already, indeed, a little library might be formed of books and sketches relating to Long Island. In the field of science, its political and its natural history (that of its birds at least) have been elaborately handled; and in the paths of imaginative literature and legendary lore, we have Hawes' *Fire Islandana* (edited by Herbert) so rich in humor, and at once the most scholarlike and sportsmanlike things that have been done by an American; Mrs. Oakes Smith's unique legend of MACHINETO, the anonymous story of Hans, the horse trainer, and ballads, and sketches, sufficient from other pens to make old Metowac classic ground, if some one would once collect them all together. We commend the undertaking to Mr. Onderdonk.

The Trippings of Tom Pepper. An Autobiography. By Harry Franco.

In fertility of incident, in well sustained interest, and in unaffected Anglo-Saxon ease of

style as well as in the main feature of the plot, this work inevitably reminds one of Japhet in search of a Father, the most popular, perhaps, of Marryatt's books. The author is, however, a neater humorist than Marryatt, or rather, we should say, that his dryness is so peculiarly dry, that it tells with the same effect as Marryatt's excessive unction. Had Tom Pepper been produced when the Englishman was at the height of his popularity, it would have excited no slight sensation; but the day has gone by when it would make the fame of an American writer to call him "the American Marryatt." Albeit, our author has thought it worth while to satirize this sort of folly, in one of his most humorous passages. As a work of sheer entertainment, we have read Tom Pepper from beginning to end, at one sitting; but, upon laying down the book, and meditating over the author's life-like sketches of character, we could not help, despite the disclaimer of all personalities in his preface, questioning whether his means of giving such verisimilitude was perfectly fair and above-board; whether, in fact, his book was not a gallery of portraits of well-known living people, who might consider themselves caricatured in Tom Pepper's Academy of Design. If this be really so, the author must settle it with his own conscience and the parties whom he has libelled; if it be not so, he has certainly shown a rare creative power in making characters of fiction unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries.

The Bible in Spain; or the Journeys, Adventures, and Imprisonments of an Englishman, in an attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula. By George Borrow, author of the "Gipsies of Spain." New York: Robert Carter. 1847.

WE are not surprised to see a new and cheap edition of this entertaining volume. It differs in several particulars from ordinary books of travel, even of the most attractive kind. The author's object, in his peregrinations, was not either amusement, or to gather materials for literary display. He was an agent of the Bible Society, and being possessed of extraordinary hardihood, curiosity, and love of adventure, appears to have entered on his pilgrimage with genuine zest, and prosecuted it with singular tact and ardor. He sought the intimacy of the mass of the Spanish people, consorted with gypsies and muleteers, made himself at home among the peasantry, and loved to sit beside the most frequented fountains, and gossip over the crowded *brasara* of every *posada* on the road. Accordingly he saw beneath the surface of life in Spain, and made himself familiar with the Spanish character in its most native and unmodified phases. The result of five years thus passed, is a book of singular and vivid interest. Inglis and Mackenzie, admirable as are their sketches of peninsular life, enjoyed comparatively quite superficial opportunities. Borrow made excellent use, too, of his knowledge of the gipsy dialect and freemasonry. His narrative is unpretending, direct, and abounds in those details, so charming to readers, with the genuine travelling idiosyncrasy. Add to these traits the fact that the book is a record of missionary labors in Spain, and it would be difficult to find among the many brilliant records of modern travel, a volume comprising so much versatile and authentic information agreeably imparted.

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. No. 13. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln. 1847.

WE have commended the beauty, cheapness, and sterling value of this serial on the appearance of earlier numbers. As the work proceeds, we find additional cause to reiterate our former praise. The number before us brings the history of English Literature to the present time. Its sketches of contemporary authors are interesting and valuable. Here we have a noble list, commencing with Campbell and ending with Hood, including as sweet a bevy of poets as ever

graced the annals of the muse, familiar and endeared to all lovers of the divine art, and already household names on both sides of the sea.

The Flowers personified. Part 2. R. Martin. No. 3.

SINCE speaking warmly as we did of the first number of this elegant publication, we have had an opportunity of examining the original French publication from which it is copied, and we think that every judge of art will unite with us in the opinion that Mr. Martin's edition is decidedly superior in delicacy of drawing and beauty of coloring, to the French original. This work, which is edited by N. Cleveland, Esq., will, when completed, form one of the most superb gift books of the coming season.

The Alphabetical Drawing-Book and Pictorial Natural History of Quadrupeds. New York: Wiley & Putnam. 1847.

ANOTHER beautiful book for children, fitted to refine their tastes, and afford useful and interesting knowledge. We have repeatedly expressed our sense of the importance of this branch of literature, apparently humble as it is; and we are gratified to perceive a growing attention to its claims. The cuts in this volume are graceful, and the text unexceptionable.

Memoirs of Madame de Stæel and Madame Roland. By L. Maria Child. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. 1847.

THE thirteenth number of the Cabinet Library of choice Prose and Poetry, a series which we have heretofore highly commended, and to which the present volume is a very appropriate and valuable addition.

Outalissa. A Tradition of Seneca Lake. C. Shephard. New York. 1847.

NUMBER Eight of the Series of versified sketches, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, characterized by great simplicity of execution and unpretending beauty of conception.

Supplement to the Hand-Book of Needlework. By Mrs. Gaugain and Mrs. Gore. New York: Wiley & Putnam. 1847.

THE volume, of which this is a continuation, was published some two years since, in handsome style, and the practical value of its suggestions, as well as the typographical beauty it displayed, soon rendered it a favorite manual. The supplement is printed in the same style, and illustrated with a variety of engravings. It is neatly bound in morocco, and contains sixty-five pages.

Yankee Notions. A Medley. By Timo. Titterwell, Esq. Fourth Edition, with illustrations. By D. C. Johnston. Boston: Otis, Broaders & Co. 1847.

Beauties of the Bible, selected from the Old and New Testaments, with various remarks and brief dissertations. Designed for the use of Schools, and the improvement of youth. By Ezra Sampson. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1847.

The Germania and Agricola of Tacitus. By W. S. Tyler. New York and London: Wiley and Putnam. 1847.

A VALUABLE classic, with notes for colleges, edited by the Greek and Latin professor at Amherst college. We shall probably notice it more at length hereafter.

The Pig. By William Youatt. Illustrated by W. Harvey. Philadelphia. Lea and Blanchard.

THIS author has acquired considerable reputation for the practical value of his treatises on the breeding and management of domestic animals. Those on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, the Dog, &c., have met with an extensive sale, and are eminently serviceable to the agriculturist. The present volume is on the same plan. It treats of the breeds, management, feeding, and medical treatment of swine, with directions for

salting pork, and curing bacon and hams. The illustrations by Harvey, are drawn from life.

Casas de Bello Gallico. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1847.

ONE of the highly approved classical series, edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt, very neatly printed and accompanied by a map.

Publishers' Circular.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—Catherine Sinclair, Author of "Modern Accomplishments," &c., has another work just ready for publication, entitled "The Journey of Life."

Sir W. J. Hooker is preparing a "Guide to the Royal Gardens at Kew." This work will doubtless, from such an author, prove an acceptable and useful companion to the daily-increasing number of visitors to this delightful spot.

Gray's Elegy.—A large portion of the "Etching Club's" new book was consumed at the fire at Messrs. Leightons', the Bookbinders: and as there will be no more copies printed, this loss must increase the value of the remaining impressions. The edition published at £3 13s. 6d. has all been sold.

"An Inquiry into the Difference of Style observable in Ancient Painted Glass," in 2 vols., with many illustrative Plates, will be found a suitable companion to the Glossary of Architecture, which has gone through several editions.

AMERICAN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—Among the earliest forthcoming literary novelties, we understand the following are to make their appearance from the press of the Messrs. Harper:—A racy and elegantly-written volume of Notes of Travel in Europe, under the quaint title of "Fresh Gleanings or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," &c. Leigh Hunt's new collection of Sketches and Essays, entitled "Men, Women, and Books." Dr. Moore's "Power of the Soul over the Body." A sequel to his admirable volume, entitled "The Use of the Body and the Mind." A beautiful fac-simile of "Thomson's Seasons, Illustrated by the Etching Club," &c. Also, similar embellished editions of Goldsmith, Cowper, and Milton. A very ornate work on Flowers is also soon to appear, with numerous colored plates, entitled "Boudoir Botany," &c., designed as a gift-book for ladies, &c. Mr. Simms's new work "The Life of the Chevalier Bayard, the renowned knight *sans peur et sans reproche*," with original illustrative designs, by Halpin, is rapidly passing through the press: as also, Lamartine's great book, "History of the Girondists," the leading production, at this moment, of the literary world of Europe, and which has attracted the highest admiration of all by its beauty and absorbing interest. The Translation of Neander's "Leben Jesu," by Professors McClintock and Blumenthal, is passing rapidly through the press, and will be issued probably during the course of the present month.

The same publishers are now printing the fifth thousand of McClintock and Crooks' First Book in Latin; an unexampled sale for a book of that class in so short a time. Two more works of this classical series are in a state of forwardness, and will probably be out during the summer or autumn. Their appearance is looked for by schools and colleges.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. WILLIAM STEWART, Hagerstown, CUSHING & BROTHER, Baltimore, GEO. S. APPLETON, Philadelphia, are about to publish the fifth edition of the late Dr. James Gray's work, on the Priesthood of Melchisedec; with a sketch of the Life of Christ, from his birth, till the commencement of his public ministry; to which will be added in this new edition: 1st, his Treatise on the character and ministry of John the Baptist. 2d, a review of Southey's life of the Rev. John Wesley (which will be highly interesting to the friends of this great

man). 3d, on Christian Union. 4th, Work of the Holy Spirit on the Heart. 5th, the nature of Divine Sovereignty. 8th, Proverbs for the People, &c., &c.

This work will be printed on fine paper and bound in handsome cloth, and contain 300 pages or more, and delivered to subscribers about the 1st of December, at 75 cents per copy.

MESSRS. HARPER and BROTHERS have now in press for the Fall and Winter Trade the following books:—The Long Lost; Vanity Fair; Cox's House of Austria; Neal's History of the Eastern Church; James II., by Ainsworth; Protector, by D'Aubigné; Ross's Voyage, &c.; Romance of War; Manual of Domestic Economy; Autobiography of an Artisan; Searl's Philosophy of Health; Paddiana; English Life, Social and Domestic; Townsend's Ecclesiastical and Civil History; Field, Garden, and Woodland; Sherwood's Fairchild Family, part 3; Barrett's Synopsis of Criticism; Fletcher's Parliamentary Portraits; Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book; Miller's Picturesque History of England; Morrell's Speculative Philosophy; Reid's Philosophical Works, by Sir W. Hamilton; Stebbing's Life of Calvin; Lands of the Bible; Sinclair's Journey of Life; Pervias on Physical Phenomena; Year Book of Missions; Dunlop's Central America; Story of Waterloo; Lanzi's Fine Arts; Grantley Manor; Duncan's Western Africa; Memoirs of Lady Loudon; Memoirs of Queen of Russia; Rambles in Sweden; Jesse's Memorials of London; St. Roche, by Mosier; Schmitzler's Government of Russia; Gizella; Wayfaring Sketches; Brewster's New Life and Writings of Newton; Martineau's New Work on the East; Essays, &c., by Southey; Etruria, by Dennis; Taylor's Notes from Life; Milman's Wayside Cross; Nicholas's Napoleon at St. Helena; Milman's Life of Horace; Coulter's South America; Anderson's Story of his Life, by Mary Howitt, &c.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 23 TO JULY 29.

- ABRAHAM, the Conspirator. A Tragedy in Five Acts. By John S. Moore. 8vo. pp. 51 (Washington, W. Adams).
 ANNALIST (THE). Edited by Dr. Roberts. Part 20 (Kernot), 10 cents.
 BANDITS (THE) of the Osage. A Western Romance. By E. Bennett. 8vo. (Cincinnati, Jones), 25 cents.
 BORKOW'S Bible in Spain 13th Edition, in 8vo. pp. 232 (Carter), only 25 cents.
 COLES'S American Veterinarian, or Diseases of Domestic Animals. 8th Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. (Saxton), 50 cents.
 CROMWELL, the Protector. A Vindication. By J. H. M. D'Aubigné. 1 vol. 12mo. (Carter), 37½ cents.
 — or in full cloth, 50 cents.
 CUTTER'S Elements of Anatomy and Physiology, for the use of Schools. 7th Edition. 1 vol. pp. 342 (Clark & Austin).
 DAVIS'S Revelations.—The Principles of Nature; her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind, by and through Andrew Jackson Davis, the Poughkeepsie Seer, and Clairvoyant. 1 vol. (J. S. Redfield).
 FLOWERS PERSONIFIED. Translated by Cleveland. Part 2 (Martin), 25 cents.
 HENRI QUATRE; or, The Days of the League. A Tale, by J. H. Mancur. New edition, 2 vols. 12mo. (Harpers), 50 cents.
 KNIGHT OF GWYNNE. A Tale of the Union. Part 4, completing the work. (Carey & Hart), 64 cents.
 — The work complete, 25 cents.
 KRIEGE.—Die Væter Unsere Republiken in ihrem Leben und Wirken. dargestellt. 8vo. part 1 and 2 (J. Uhl), each 18 cents.
 LETTER to the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, by the President, H. B. Peet, A.M.
 LIFE OF MRS. GODOLPHIN. By John Evelyn. Now first published and edited by the Bishop of Oxford. 1 neat vol. 16mo. (Appletons), 37½ cents; or in cloth, 50 cents.
 LOUIS XIV. By Miss Pardoe. Part 2, beautifully illustrated (Harpers), 50 cents.
 MAID OF THE VALLEY; or, A Brother's Revenge. A Tale of the Revolution. By A. C. Herr. 8vo. (Graham), 12½ cents.
 MEN, WOMEN, AND BOOKS. A Collection of Tales and Essays. By Leigh Hunt. 2 vols. 12mo. with a portrait (Harpers), \$1 50.
 OSULLIVAN'S LOVE, and other Irish Tales. By W. Carleton. 8vo. (Carey & Hart), 25 cents.
 RANLETT'S Architect. No. 9, with fine Engravings, 4to. (Graham), 50 cents.
 RUSSELL: A Romance of the time of Charles II. By G. P. R. James. 8vo. pp. 156 (Harpers), 25 cents.
 UNION MAGAZINE, for August. Edited by Mrs. Kirkland. (J. Post) 25 cents.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED IN LONDON FROM THE 12TH TO THE 28TH OF JUNE.

- ABBOTT (J.)—The Way to do Good; or, the Christian Character Mature. By Jacob Abbott. With a Preface by Thomas Morell, Principal of Coward College. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 320, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 ADAMS (W.)—The Old Man's Home. By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A. 3d edition, 12mo. pp. 108, cl. 2s. 6d.
 ADAM BROWN, the Merchant. By Horace Smith. 12mo. pp. 546, cloth, 6s.
 ALBITES (A.)—How to speak French. 2d edition, entirely revised and corrected. By Achille Albites, A.B., LL.D. Paris. 18mo. pp. 208, cloth, 3s.
 ALISON'S History of Europe. Vol. 7, 12mo. pp. 414, cloth, 6s.
 ATAR-GULL, or The Slave's Revenge; and Paula Monti. By M. Eugene Sue. With illustrations on wood. Royal 8vo. pp. 126, sewed, 2s.
 AUGUSTINE (S.)—Expositions on the Book of Psalms, by S. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, translated, with Notes and Indices. (6 vols.) Vol. 1, Psalm I.—XXVI. pp. 428, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 BAKER (E. A.)—The Fruits of the Spirit; and other Poems. By Mrs. E. A. Baker. 12mo. pp. 60, cloth 1s. 6d.
 BARNES (A.)—Notes, Critical, Illustrative, and Practical, on the Book of Job. By the Rev. Albert Barnes. Edited by the Rev. John Cumming, D.D. Vol. 2, eq. pp. 366, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 — Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Acts of the Apostles. By the Rev. Albert Barnes. Edited by the Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M.A. 12mo. pp. 506, cl. 2s. 6d.
 BARRETT (R. A. F.)—A Synopsis of Criticisms upon those Passages of the Old Testament in which Modern Commentators have differed from the Authorized Version, together with an explanation of various Difficulties in the Hebrew and English texts. By the Rev. Richard A. F. Barrett. Vol. 2, Part 1, 8vo. pp. 504, cloth, 14s.
 BAXTER (R.)—The Saints' Everlasting Rest; or, a Treatise on the Blessed State of the Saints in Heaven. By the Rev. William Brown, M.D. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 866, cloth, reduced to 6s.
 BENNETT (J.)—An Antidote to Infidelity. Lectures on the External Evidences of Divine Revelation. By James Bennett, D.D. 3d edition, 12mo. pp. 362, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 BLACK'S Travelling Map of Central Europe. Square, in case, 4s. 6d.
 BLACKLEY (W.)—Scriptural Teaching; or, a Pastor's Offering to his People. By the Rev. Wm. Blackley, B.A. 12mo. pp. 428, cloth, 5s.
 BOGATZKY'S (C. H. V.) Golden Treasury. New edit. 18mo. pp. 384, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 BOOK (THE) Collector's Hand-Book, a Modern Library Companion. New edition, 8vo. pp. 76, sd. 1s. 6d.
 BRAITHWAITE (W.)—The Retrospect of Medicine: being a Half-Yearly Journal, containing a Retrospective View of every Discovery and practical Improvement in the Medical Sciences. Edited by W. Braithwaite. Vol. 15—Jan. to June, 1847. 12mo. pp. 484, cloth, 6s.
 BROWNING (H. B.)—A Proposed System for the more ready and correct Valuation of Carpenters' and Joiners' Works as depending on the Prices and Quantities of Materials used. By Henry B. Browning, M.B.A. Illustrated by diagrams, 8vo. pp. 112, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, in 2 parts; with the Original Notes by the Rev. Thomas Scott; and an Introductory Essay by James Montgomery, Esq. 12mo. pp. 400, sewed, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.
 BURGE (W.)—Commentaries on the Law of Suretyship, and the Rights and Obligations of Parties thereto. By Wm. Burge, of the Inner Temple, Esq. 8vo. pp. 612, bds. 12s.
 BURTON (J. H.)—Manual of the Law of Scotland. By John Hill Burton, Advocate. Public Law, Legislative, Municipal, Ecclesiastical, Fiscal, Penal, and Remedial. 2d edition, enlarged, post 8vo. pp. 452, cloth, 10s.
 — Manual of the Law of Scotland. By John Hill Burton, Advocate. The Law of Private Rights and Obligations. 2d edition, enlarged, post 8vo. (Edinburgh), pp. 520, cloth, 10s.
 BURY (T. T.)—Remains of Ecclesiastical Woodwork. By T. Talbot Bury, Esq., Architect. 21 plates, folio, hf.-bd. 21s.
 CALMET'S Dictionary of the Holy Bible. By the late Mr. Charles Taylor; with the Fragments incorporated. The whole condensed and arranged in Alphabetical Order; with numerous Additions. Illustrated with maps and engravings on wood. 10th edition, 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. 966, cloth, 15s.
 CHAMBERS'S Edinburgh Journal. New Series. Vol. 7—Jan. to June, 1847. Imperial 8vo. pp. 416, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 CHRIST an Example for the Young, exhibited in the Gospel Narrative of the four Evangelists, harmonized and chronologically arranged, accompanied with extensive and interesting Geographical Notices of the Places where the Events occurred, and illustrated by 55 Engravings, with Picture Definitions and Exercises. By the Author of the System of Graduated Simultaneous Instruction. Sq. pp. 100, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 CHRYSOSTOM (S.)—Sancti Patris nostri Joannis Chrysostomi Archiepiscopi Constantinopolitani in Divi Pauli Epistolam ad Corinthios priorem Homilie XLIV. Editio nova. 8vo. pp. 646, cloth, 14s.
 Bibliotheca Patrum, Vol. 5.
 COGHLAN'S Hand-Book for Central Europe; or, Guide for Tourists through Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, France (including Paris), and the Channel Islands. 3d edition, corrected to the present time. Post 8vo. pp. 484, cloth, 12s.

COMMERCIAL Policy, or Pitt and Peel, 1785—1846. 8vo. pp. 62, sewed, 2s.
 CONSUELO. By George Sand. Vol. 2, 12mo. pp. 320, boards, 1s.
 Parlor Library, Vol. 5.
 COUTTS (R.)—Sermons, by the late Rev. Robert Coutts, Brechin, with a Preface by Dr. Chalmers, and a Memoir by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie. 3d edition, enlarged, 12mo. pp. 416, cloth, 4s.
 COWPER (W.)—The Works of William Cowper. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, A.M. New edition, Vol. 3, 12mo. pp. 344, cloth, 3s.
 COXE (W.)—History of the House of Austria. By Wm. Coxe. Vol. 3, sq. pp. 600, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 CREASE (J.)—The Child of Poverty; and other Poems. By James Crease. 12mo. pp. 325, cloth 5s.
 CROMWELL IN IRELAND: an Historical Romance. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 984, boards, 31s. 6d.
 CURRENCY (THE) Question. Extracts from Speeches, Documents, &c., illustrating the Character and Consequences of the Acts of 1819 and 1844. Royal 8vo. pp. 36, sd. 2s. 6d.
 DANSEY'S English Crusaders. Part 1, roy. 4to. sewed, 31s. 6d.
 DAVIDSON (W.)—A Treatise on Diet; comprising the Natural History, Properties, Composition, Adulterations, and Uses of the Vegetables, Animals, and Fishes used as Food. By William Davidson, M.D. 12mo. pp. 396, cl. reduced to 4s.
 DAVISON (J.)—Remarks on Baptismal Regeneration. By the late Rev. John Davison, B.D. Originally published in the Quarterly Review, July, 1810. 8vo. pp. 72, cloth, sd. 2s. 6d.
 DE BONNECHOSE.—The Reformers before the Reformation of the 15th Century, John Huss, and the Council of Constance. By Emile de Bonnechose. Translated from the French, by Campbell Mackenzie, B.A. 2 vols. (Edinburgh), post 8vo. pp. 600, cloth, 9s.
 DENISON (W.)—The Cricketer's Companion for 1847; containing the Scores of the grand and principal Matches of Cricket played at Lord's and other Grounds in the Season, 1846: with, by special Authority, the Laws of Cricket as altered June 2, 1845. By W. Denison, Esq. 12mo. pp. 136, sewed, 2s. 6d.
 DESHON (H. C.)—Cold and Consumption; or, Consumption, its Prevention and Cure by Cold as a constitutional, and Inhalation as a Local Agent, involving the Causes, Symptoms, Medicinal Treatment, &c. With a Sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Respiratory Organs. By Henry C. Deshon. 8vo. pp. 164, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 DIBDIN (C.)—The Songs of Charles Dibdin, chronologically arranged: with Notes, Historical, Biographical, and Critical, and the Music of the best and most popular of the Melodies, with New Pianoforte Accompaniments: to which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author, by George Hogarth, Esq. Vol. 1, 8vo. pp. 446, cloth, 8s.
 DRING (M.)—Memory's Review: or, Principle in Practice. By Mary Dring. Post 8vo. (Bath), pp. 110, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 DUKE (H. H.)—A Systematic Analysis of Bishop Butler's Treatise on the Analogy of Religion. To which are added, some Considerations on certain Arguments therein advanced. By the Rev. Henry H. Duke, B.A. 8vo. pp. 106, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 ELIAS (J.)—Valuable Letters, Essays, and other Papers of the late Rev. John Elias, of Anglesea; together with Observations on his Publications. By the Rev. E. Morgan, M.A. 18mo. pp. 296, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 EURIPIDIS Hecuba, ad fidem Manuscriptorum emendata et brevibus notis emendationum potissimum rationes redditibus instructa. Editit Ricardus Porson, A.M. Editio nova correctior cui selectæ Schæferi, Pluckii, Langel, aliorumque animadversiones adsparguntur. 8vo. pp. 122, bds. 3s. 6d.
 FAIRBAIRN (P.)—The Typology of Scripture (Mosaic Dispensation). By the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn. 12mo. (Edinburgh), pp. 564, cloth, 7s.
 —The Typology of Scripture; or, the Doctrine of Types Investigated. By the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn. 12mo. (Edinburgh), pp. 552, cloth, reduced to 7s.
 FAMINE. The Famine as yet in its Infancy; or, 1847 compared with the Prospects of 1848, 1849, &c. Addressed to Everybody. 8vo. pp. 24, sewed, 1s.
 FAUST, a Tragedy, by Goethe. Translated by Lewis Fildore. 12mo. pp. 244, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 FLETCHER (G.)—Parliamentary Portraits of the Present Period under a Series of Heads. By Grenville Fletcher. Post 8vo. pp. 326, cloth, 7s.
 FONTANA (B.)—The Musical Manual; containing both the Theory and Practice of Instrumental and Vocal Music, partly by Questions and Answers, and elucidated by numerous illustrations. By Bartolomeo Fontana. Crown 8vo. pp. 320, cloth, 6s.
 FOUQUE.—The Four Seasons. From the German of Fouque. New edition, 12mo. pp. 334, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 GAUGAIN (MRS.)—Crochet Miscellany; containing Receipts for Toque, Bags, Bonnets, Boots, Parasol, Travelling Bags, &c. Square, pp. 80, sewed, 1s. 6d.
 GILBERT.—New Universal Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, embracing all the Terms used in Art, Science, and Literature. (2 vols.) Vol. 1, A—I, royal 8vo., pp. 1054, cloth, 21s.
 GISBORNE (T.)—On the Duties of Physicians, resulting from their Profession. By the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A. 18mo. (Oxford), pp. 60, sd. 1s.
 GLEIG (G. R.)—Story of the Battle of Waterloo. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. 12mo., pp. 312, cloth, 6s.
 GLENNY (G.)—The Standard of Perfection for the Properties of Flowers and Plants, originated and defined. By George Glenny, F.H.S. 18mo., pp. 90, sewed, 1s.
 GOLDING (R. C.)—Table of Urinary Deposits, with their Tests, for Clinical Examination. By Ray Charles Golding, M.D. On a sheet, 1s.

GRANTLEY MANOR: a Tale. By Lady Georgiana Fullarton. 3 vols. post 8vo., pp. 830, cloth, 31s. 6d.
 GREEN (J.)—On the Utility and Safety of the Fumigating Bath as a Remedial Agent in Complaints of the Skin, Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, and Disorders of the Digestive Organs. By Jonathan Green, M.D., &c. 12mo., pp. 90, 1s.
 GREGORY (S.)—Morals on the Book of Job. By S. Gregory the Great, the first Pope of that name. Translated, with Notes and Indices. (3 vols.) 8vo., vol. 3, part 1, books 28 and 29, pp. 368, 10s. 6d.
 GRINDLAY.—Overland Guide, and Hints to Travellers to India; detailing the several Routes. With Illustrative Maps. Compiled by Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Post 8vo., pp. 48, sewed, 2s.
 HALYBURTON (T.)—Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton; with an Appendix, embracing an Account of the Church of Scotland during the Times of Halyburton. 12mo., pp. 320, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 HAMMOND (E.)—Modern Domestic Cookery and Useful Receipt Book; adapted for Families in the Middle and Genteel Ranks of Life. By Elizabeth Hammond. 8th edition. 12mo., pp. 288, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 HAND-BOOK to the English Lakes, with Map and Engravings. 12mo. (Kendal), pp. 60, sewed, 1s.
 HANKINSON (T. E.)—Poems. By Thomas Edward Hankinson, M.A. Edited by his Brothers. 2d edition. 12mo., pp. 416, cloth, 7s.
 HATHERELL (J. W.)—The Repentance of David a Model for a Christian Church and Nation: a Course of Lectures, delivered during Lent, 1847, on the first Twelve Verses of Psalm LI. By Jas. William Hatherell, D.D., Incumbent. 12mo., pp. 370, cloth, 6s.
 HENDERSON (A. G.)—Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry: the Theory and Practice; with an Essay on Decimal Fractions and Logarithms, &c. By A. G. Henderson. 2d edition. 8vo., pp. 174, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 HENRY (M.)—An Exposition of the Shorter Catechism, or a Scripture Catechism in the Method of the Assembly's. By Matthew Henry, Minister of the Gospel at Chester. 12mo. (Edinburgh), pp. 176, cloth, 1s. 6d.
 HEREPATH (J.)—Mathematical Physics, or the Mathematical Principle of Natural Philosophy, with a Development of the Causes of Heat, Gaseous Electricity, Gravitation, &c. By John Herepath, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 800, cloth, 30s.
 (To be continued in the next Number)

Advertisements.

STANFORD & SWORDS,

139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

In Press—

HAPPINESS OF THE BLESSED.

By Richard Mant, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. One duodecimo volume.

By the same author,

HORÆ LITURGICÆ.

Adapted to the American Church, by Rev. W. D. Wilson, In one handsome volume. 12mo.

Edited by the Bishop of Vermont,

GRIER'S REPLY

To Milner's End of Controversy. One volume duodecimo.

MERCY TO BABES:

A Plea for the Christian Baptism of Infants. By the Rev. Wm. Adams, S.T.P., a Presbyterian of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Wisconsin. One volume. 12mo.

Edited by the Rev. D. Wilson,

SPARROW'S RATIONALE

Of the Book of Common Prayer. One volume. 12mo.

LESSONS OF THE CHURCH,

Selected from the Holy Scriptures, for the Sundays and Holy days throughout the year. Handsome 18mo. Large type.

THE VAST ARMY.

An Allegory. By the Rev. Edward Monro, author of the "Dark River, etc., etc." A handsome 18mo.

AGNES MORTON,

Or, the Idolatry of the Heart. By the author of "Bread of Deceit."

DORA MELDER:

A Story of Alsace. By the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, author of "Lady Mary," "Margaret," etc., etc. A handsome duodecimo.

Stanford and Swords have recently published, in a thick pamphlet, octavo, a Catalogue of their stock of Theological Works, embracing by far the largest collection for sale in this country. The Catalogue may be had on application, gratis, or will be sent by mail to any desiring it.

NAPOLEON.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.

Have in Press, and will publish on the First of August,

NAPOLEON AND HIS ARMY.

"NAPOLEON:"

"HIS ARMY AND HIS GENERALS;"

"Their Unexampled Military Career."

With a Sketch of the French Revolution.

BY AN AMERICAN.

Illustrated with Twenty elegant Engravings, descriptive of some of the most striking Events in the Life of Napoleon, and full length Portraits of His Heroic Generals.

One Volume Royal 12mo. Cloth, Gilt.

JUST PUBLISHED.

KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO BISHOP HUGHES.

LETTERS TO THE RT. REV. JOHN HUGHES, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. By Kirwan. Price 12½ cents. \$8 per 100.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.,

Jy 31

191 Broadway.

DAVIS'S REVELATIONS IN THE CLAIRVOYANT STATE.

Will be published, Wednesday, August 4th,

THE LECTURES OF THE CELEBRATED ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant, delivered in the city of New York, within the last year or two, while in the clairvoyant state.

Subjects: "The Principles of Nature; her Divine Revelations; and a Voice to Mankind, by and through Andrew Jackson Davis," &c., &c.

These Lectures will make an octavo volume of 800 pages, handsomely printed, and bound, and will be sold at \$2 50.

The work will be sold wholesale and retail by J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall, city of New York.

Orders will also be supplied by the publishers.

LYON & FISHBOUGH,

Jy 31st

Williamsburg, L. I.

WORKS OF ORVILLE DEWEY, D.D.

A NEW EDITION, carefully revised by the Author; containing most of the Sermons and Essays that have before been published, together with some not before printed; also, Reviews and Occasional Discourses. 3 vols. \$1 each.

I. DISCOURSES ON HUMAN NATURE—HUMAN Life, and the Nature of Religion.

II. DISCOURSES ON THE NATURE OF RELIGION, and on Commerce and Business, with some Occasional Discourses.

III. DISCOURSES AND REVIEWS UPON QUESTIONS in Controversial Theology and Practical Religion.

"These Discourses abound in the purest and most exalted precepts, beautifully adapted to almost every condition of life, and replete with instruction such as becomes the minister who himself feels the religion he preaches is divine. We may venture to say that no reader, whatever may be the form of his creed, can rise from a serious perusal of this work without feeling his faith strengthened, his charity enlarged, and his reverence for the Christian Religion, and for all holy things, increased by the exalted and ennobling views in which they are here set forth."—*National Intelligencer*.

Published by

CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO.,

Jy 17th

232 Broadway.

LEWIS J. COHEN,

Importer of English, French, and German Staple and Fancy Stationery; Manufacturer of Ivory-surfaced Playing Cards, Enamelled, Gold-bordered, Embossed, and Ornamented Visiting Cards; as well as a variety of Blank Business Printing Cards, Everpointed Leads, &c., &c.

No. 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

L. J. C. begs to inform the Trade throughout the country, that he is receiving fresh supplies by every packet from Europe, and that he is prepared to supply his customers with anything in his line at as low rates, if not lower, than any other house in the United States.

L. J. C. always has a full assortment of Silliman's Patent Wood Inkstands, &c. Also, all Games published in the country.

13 if

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

Imported and for Sale by

BARTLETT & WELFORD,
7 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.LAS CASES' JOURNAL OF THE PRIVATE LIFE
and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon at St.
Helena. Portraits and Plates. 4 vols. 8vo. half calf.
London, 1824. \$12.MEMOIRS AND RECOLLECTIONS of Count Segur.
Written by Himself. Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf.
London, 1825. \$6.MEMOIRS of General Count Rapp, First Aide-de-Camp
to Napoleon. Written by Himself. Portrait, 8vo. half
calf. London, 1823. \$2 25.LANGON'S Evenings with Prince Cambacerès, Second
Consul, &c. Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London,
1837. \$4 50.MEMOIRS of Don Manuel de Godoy, Prince of Peace.
Written by Himself. Edited under the Superintendence
of his Highness by Lt.-Col. J. B. D'Esménard, with an
Introduction, Historical and Biographical Notes, &c.
Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1836. \$3 53.WEBER'S Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, Queen of
France and Navarre; including several important Pe-
riods of the French Revolution. Translated from the
French, by R. C. Dallas. Portraits, &c., 3 vols. 8vo.
half calf. London, 1805. \$7 50.MEMOIRS of Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, Margravine
of Bareith. Written by Herself. Translated from the
French. 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1812. \$3.MADAME DE SEVIGNE and her Contemporaries. 2
vols. post 8vo. half calf. London, 1841. \$3 50.MEMOIRS of Count Lavalette. Written by Himself. 2
vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1831. \$3 50.HISTORICAL LIFE of Johanna of Sicily, Queen of
Naples, &c.; with correlative details of the Literature
and Manners of Italy and Provence in the 13th and 14th
Centuries. Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London,
1824. \$5.LIFE AND TIMES of Francis First, King of France.
Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1829. \$5.MEMOIRS of the Duke of Rovigo, written by Himself.
Illustrative of the History of the Emperor Napoleon.
4 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1828. \$10.MEMOIRS of Joseph Fouché, Duke of Otranto; Minis-
ter of the General Police of France. Translated from
the French. Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London,
1825. \$3.THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE of Madame De
Maitenon, with the Princess Des Nisins; from the
original MSS. in the possession of the Duke De Choiseul.
Translated from the French. Portraits, 3 vols. 8vo. half
calf. London, 1827. \$7.THE DUCHESS OF BERRI in La Vendée; comprising a
Narrative of her Adventures, with her Private Papers
and Secret Correspondence. By General Dermoncourt.
Portrait, 8vo. half calf. London, 1833. \$1 50.MEMOIRS of Maximilian De Bethune, Duke of Sully,
Prime Minister of Henry the Great. From the French
Edition of M. De l'Eglise; to which is added the Trial
of Ravillac for the Murder of Henry. 5 vols. 8vo. calf.
Edinburgh, 1770. \$7 50.THE PRIVATE LIFE of Louis XV.; in which are con-
tained the Principal Events, Remarkable Occurrences,
and Anecdotes of his Reign. Translated from the French,
by J. O. Justamond. Portrait, 4 vols. 8vo. half bound.
London, 1780. \$5.MEMOIRS of the Marital Duke of Berwick. Written by
Himself. With a Summary Continuation from the
Year 1716 to his Death in 1734. 2 vols. 8vo. calf.
London, 1789. \$5.MEMOIRS of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, a
daughter of James the First; including Sketches of the
State of Society in Holland and Germany in the 17th
Century. By Miss Bengier. Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. half
calf. London, 1825. \$4.MEMOIRS of Lord Bolingbroke. By G. W. Cooke. Por-
trait. 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1835. \$3.THE Life of General, the Right Honorable Sir D. Baird.
Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1832. \$4.THE Life of David Wilkie; with his Journals, Tours,
and Critical Remarks on Works of Art, and a Selection
from his Correspondence. By Allan Cunningham. Por-
trait. 3 vols. 8vo. half calf. London, 1843. \$10 50.THE Life, Studies, and Works of Benjamin West, com-
posed from materials furnished by himself. By J. Galt.
Portrait. 8vo. half calf. London, 1820. \$2 50.THE Life of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore. By his
brother J. C. Moore. Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. half calf.
London, 1834. \$3 50.MEMOIRS of the Life of the Right Honorable Richard
Brinsley Sheridan. By Thomas Moore. Portrait. 2 vols.
8vo. half calf. London, 1825. \$6.SOME Memoirs of John Hampden, his Party, and his
Times. By Lord Nugent. Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth.
London, 1832. \$6.THE Life of John Milton, by Charles Symmons. Por-
trait. 8vo. half calf. London, 1810. \$2 50.THE Life of John Milton, containing, besides the History
of his Works, several extraordinary characters of Men
and Books, Sects and Parties, &c. By John Toland.
8vo. calf. London, 1761. \$1 75.

JUST PUBLISHED BY LEA & BLANCHARD.

BROUGHT UP TO 1847.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA:
A POPULAR DICTIONARY
OF ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
AND BIOGRAPHY.

In Fourteen Large Octavo Volumes of over Six Hundred double columned pages each.

FOR SALE VERY LOW, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF BINDING.

"The Publishers of the Encyclopædia Americana conferred an obligation on the public when, fourteen years ago, they issued the 13 volumes from their press. They contained a wonderful amount of information, upon almost every subject which would be likely to occupy public attention, or be the theme of conversation in the private circle. Whatever one would wish to inquire about, it seemed only necessary to dip into the Encyclopædia Americana, and there the outline, at least, would be found, and reference made to those works which treat at large upon the subject. It was not strange, therefore, that the work was popular. But in fourteen years, great events occur. The last fourteen years have been full of them, and great discoveries have been made in sciences and the arts; and great men have, by death, commended their names and deeds to the fidelity of the biographer, so that the Encyclopædia that approached perfection in 1832, might fall considerably behind in 1846. To bring up the work, and keep it at the present point, has been a task assumed by Professor Vethake, of the Pennsylvania University, a gentleman entirely competent to such an undertaking; and with a disposition to do a good work, he has supplied a supplementary volume to the main work corresponding in size and arrangements therewith, and becoming, indeed, a fourteenth volume. The author has been exceedingly industrious, and very fortunate in discovering and selecting materials, using all that Germany has presented, and resorting to every species of information of events connected with the plan of the work, since the publication of the thirteen volumes. He has continued articles that were commenced in that work, and added new articles upon science, biography, history, and geography, so as to make the present volume a necessary appendage in completing facts, to the other. The publishers deserve the thanks of the readers of the volume, for the handsome type, and clear white paper, they have used in the publication."—U. S. Gazette.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME,
(VOL. XIV.)

BRINGING THE WORK UP TO 1847.

EDITED BY HENRY VETHAKE, LL.D.

Vice Provost and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.; Author of a Treatise on Political Economy, &c.

May be had separate, and in any style of binding.

"This volume is worth owning, by itself, a most convenient and reliable compend of recent History, Biography, Statistics, &c., &c. The entire work forms the cheapest, and probably now the most desirable Encyclopædia published for popular use."—N. Y. Tribune.

WILEY & PUTNAM

HAVE NOW IN PRESS:

I. A LIST OF IMPORTANT NEW WORKS in press,
and just published.II. A "CHEAP" CATALOGUE OF MODERN EN-
GLISH LITERATURE, including many valuable works
recently purchased in quantities, and offered at a reduc-
tion of from 20 to 60 per cent. from the
usual prices.III. A "CHEAP" CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, purchased much lower than usual.IV. A "CHEAP" CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH
THEOLOGICAL WORKS.V. A "CHEAP" CATALOGUE OF SPLENDIDLY
ILLUSTRATED WORKS, recently purchased in Eng-
land, France and Italy.

VI. A CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL LITERATURE.

. Mr. PUTNAM having, during a recent visit, estab-
lished agencies and correspondence at Genoa, Leghorn,
Pisa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, Munich, Stuttgart,
Augsburgh, Mannheim, Cologne, and Brussels, W. & P.
can supply promptly both new and old books from these
places.

. The attention of Public Librarians and all book-
buyers is invited to the above lists, as they will contain
many valuable works at about one-half the usual cost of
importation. As, in many cases, there are but single
copies, immediate application is desirable.

The Catalogues will be issued in the above order
and may be had in a few weeks, gratis, on application.

THE PLAYMATE,

A PLEASANT COMPANION FOR SPARE HOURS.

A new Illustrated Periodical, expressly
intended for the Young.

Comprising Original Tales, Stories, and Ballads, Fables,
Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, new and old, and Readings
in Natural History. Each Part will be illustrated with
from twelve to twenty Woodcuts, from drawings by
eminent Artists, and one large Etching.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

To be issued in July, or early in August.

THE PLAYMATE'S ADDRESS. By the Editor. With
a picture by Edward Wehnert.TRADITIONAL BALLADS. Edited by Felix Summery.
Valentine and Ursine. With two pictures by Henry
Warren.

THE HERMIT: a Tale. Illustrated by a Dresden Artist.

THE THREE SUNBEAMS. By R. H. Horne. With
two pictures by E. Duncan.THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS. By Charlotte
Smith. With an illustration.LITTLE FREDDY AND HIS FIDDLE. By A. L. Grimm.
Translated by Madame de Chatelain. With four pic-
tures by E. H. Wehnert.THE MONTH OF MAY. By Mary Roberts. With a
large etching by John Absolon.

The following Parts will contain articles by Mary How-
itt, Felix Summery, Mrs. S. C. Hall, John Edward Taylor,
Meta Taylor, R. H. Horne, Madame de Chatelain, Ambrose
Merton, Mrs. Harriet Myrtle, Charles Boner, Mary Roberts,
Berthold Auerbach, Hans Christian Andersen, Mrs. James
Whittle, and the Editor:—"Pictures of 'The Wolf and the
Lamb,'" by Mulready; "The Muscipula and Robinetta"
of Sir Joshua Reynolds; "The Church-Side" of Sir An-
gustus Callicott; and others, from Original Drawings by
Redgrave, Townsend, Elmore, Absolon, Goodall, Pickers
gill, Wehnert, &c., &c.

THE PLAYMATE will be published on the 1st of
every month, in numbers of thirty-two and sometimes forty
pages, at One dollar per annum, in advance.

. A liberal discount to agents.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 111 Washington street,
Boston.

jy10 if

TO PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

THE Publishers of the Classical Works announced in the annexed Catalogue, would ask the attention of Professors, and those interested in Teaching, to the following extract from the London Examiner, edited by Mr. Taylor. In writing of the Boston editions of the Classics, by Felton, Wheeler, Woolsey, and others, he says:

"It must be distinctly understood that the object of these several editions is to furnish students with *readable* editions of the Greek Classics, editions that shall form a happy medium between the text without comment, which is so often unwisely put into the hands of the learner, and those ponderous annotations, which can only serve to perplex him. Hence, the notes are explanatory and illustrative rather than critical, and their conciseness cannot be too much praised. Their texts are those of the highest European scholars; they are fully yet briefly illustrated by English notes; and all are preceded by such instructions as render them complete in themselves, and furnish the student with that amount of historical and other information which enables him to pursue his journey in a region not altogether strange. ALL ARE EXCEEDINGLY WELL PRINTED IN A GOOD CLEAR TYPE, and are volumes as well fitted for the library of a private gentleman, as for the school-room or the university."

As the most of these works are stereotyped, and consequently do not get "out of print," and are not "out of the market," they can always be had, if applied for directly to the publishers,
JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street, Boston.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GREEK CLASSIC POETS.

Designed principally for the Use of Young Persons at School and College.
By Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq., A.M., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Containing, 1, General Introduction. 2, Homer. 12mo. 75 cents.

WOOLSEY'S GREEK TRAGEDIES,

All in Cloth Binding, uniform.

THE ALCESTIS OF EURIPIDES,

With Notes, for the Use of Colleges in the United States. By T. D. Woolsey, Professor of Greek in Yale College. 12mo. 3d edition. 56 cents.

THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES,

With Notes, &c. 12mo. 56 cents.

"The form in which Mr. Woolsey has given these works to the public, is neat and convenient; and they are printed with Mr. Folsom's well-known accuracy. The text of the *Alcestis*, selected by Mr. Woolsey, is that of William Dindorf, contained in the *Poete Scenici Graeci*, published at Leipzig and London in 1830. This text has received the approbation of Hermann, from whose judgment in such matters there lies no appeal. A well written preface contains a clear statement of the subject-matter of the play, with a critique on the several characters brought out in the development of the plot. A brief, but comprehensive view of the poetical genius of Euripides, in which his beauties are pointed out and his faults touched upon with a discriminating hand, gives additional interest to the volume. The body of notes at the end are remarkable for a union of deep learning, acute judgment, and fine taste."

"The preface and commentary to the *Antigone* are even more creditable to Mr. Woolsey's ability than those to the *Alcestis*. The sketch of the poem, in the preface, is written with clearness and brevity. The difficulties in this play, that call for a commentator's explanation, are far more numerous than in the *Alcestis*. In Mr. Woolsey's commentaries on these numberless knotty passages, he puts them together in a more intelligible form, and shows a sharper perception of delicate shades of meaning, than we have ever met with in the explanations of any other edition whatever."

"We conclude this notice by again expressing our satisfaction at the appearance of these works. They are not only honorable to the taste and talent of Mr. Woolsey, but will bring reputation to the classical scholarship of our country. Among all the books of this kind, prepared either at home or in England, for students and private readers, we are not acquainted with any which are equal to these in variety of merit. Trollope's *Pentagolia* does not bear the slightest comparison with them, in the copiousness, elegance, or value of the commentary."—*North American Review*.

THE PROMETHEUS OF ÆSCHYLUS,

With Notes, &c. 12mo. 56 cents.

THE ELECTRA OF SOPHOCLES,

With Notes, &c. 12mo. 56 cents.

PLATO'S GORGIAS.

The *Gorgias* of Plato, chiefly according to Stallbaum's Text. With Notes, by Theodore D. Woolsey, Prof. of Greek in Yale College. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.

A Professor at Bowdoin College writes: "The *Gorgias* I have read with great satisfaction, and am much gratified with this first effort to present one of Plato's Dialogues to American Students in an attractive form. The beauty of the type, and the thorough work of the editor leave nothing to desire. The reputation of Prof. Woolsey is too well established, to render it necessary for me to say more. I will only add, that good taste and judgment, sound scholarship and accurate discrimination, characterize this in connection with his previous labors. In the Introduction and the Notes, students will find all that is necessary to enable them to enter into the intricacies of this fine specimen of the Socratic method."

WHEELER'S HERODOTUS.

Herodotus, from the Text of Schweighauser; with English Notes. Edited by C. S. Wheeler, A.M., Tutor of Greek in Harvard University. Stereotype edition. In 2 vols. 12mo. with a Map. \$3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"Schweighauser's text was, after some deliberation, selected for reprinting, as on the whole the best. But such emendations of Gaisford, Bekker, Böhr, and others, as approved themselves to the judgment of the editor, have been introduced; and many of Long's valuable suggestions as to the punctuation adopted. The greatest care has been taken to prevent any typographical errors. The accompanying Life of Herodotus is taken from K. O. Müller's History of Greek Literature; the Map from Böhr's edition."

"In the preparation of the Notes such constructions have been selected for comment, as the editor, from some years' experience in the recitation-room, has found to present the greatest difficulty to the student. His plan has been to prepare a *useful* body of Notes."

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

"The Notes we think highly valuable, and generally just such as are needed in a text-book for Colleges."—*American Eclectic*.

A Professor at one of our Universities writes: "I have made a special examination of different parts of the work, and hasten to communicate to you my judgment of its merits. It is eight years or more since I introduced Herodotus, in the German edition of Tauchnitz, into my classes, and I have had some experience of the difficulties students have to contend with in an edition without Notes. The American editor has supplied this want with great credit to himself. Sufficient aid, it seems to me, is rendered to the pupil, while the notes invite him to thorough habits of study."

GREEK AND ROMAN METRES.

The Metres of the Greeks and Romans. A Manual for Schools and Private Study. Translated from the German of Edward Munk. By Charles Beck and C. C. Felton, Professors in Harvard University. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 349. \$1 50.

FROM THE PREFACE.

"The Treatise of Dr. Munk has been most favorably received wherever it is known. The work here presented in English, it is believed, will be found to contain a very accurate and thorough account of the metrical systems of the Greeks and Romans, and as complete an elucidation of all the details of those systems, as can now be given. The introduction condenses into a few pages the facts in the historical development of the ancient metres which are elsewhere scattered over many volumes. The theory of metre is not dwelt upon at too great length, but is handled with a due regard to the amount of knowledge actually existing. The subject, it is believed, is laid out and discussed with scientific precision, the divisions are clear and obvious, and the proportions just. Every point is sufficiently illustrated by examples, taken mostly from the purest Greek and Latin writers. For the convenience of reference an Index has been added by the Translators."

DEMOSTHENES DE CORONA.

The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown, with Notes, by J. T. Champlin, Professor of Greek in Waterville College, Maine. 1 vol. 12mo. New revised edition in press. \$1.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We approve the plan of this edition, and think the execution of it faithful and able. The work is a valuable addition to the series of classical books published in the United States."—*North American Review*.

"The object of its preparation is excellent, and carried out with distinguished skill. We are much mistaken if anything with the same design will appear for a long time that can in justice supplant it. The Notes are just what Notes should be. They are not a *pony*, but a guide. But the crowning excellence of Prof. C's performance we regard to be the happy manner in which he has developed the course of thought pursued by the Orator."—*Southern Literary Messenger*.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER,

From the Text of Wolf. With English Notes. Edited by C. C. Felton, A.M., College Professor of Greek in Harvard University. 12mo. New edition. Revised. \$1 50.

"The Notes are brief and appropriate, always in good taste, and wholly free from pedantry. The execution of the work is, in all respects, entitled to the highest praise. Its typography is rich and beautiful; and, so far as we have examined, we have found it executed with great accuracy. We have no hesitation in saying that this edition of the *Iliad* is as creditable to the American Press as to the taste and learning of its editor."—*North American Review*.

"We have examined this volume with great satisfaction. The beauty of the print, and the extreme accuracy which prevails throughout, are highly creditable both to the editor and to the accomplished scholar who is at the head of the University Press. The book would adorn any library."—*American Quarterly Review*.

"We very much question whether, with all our preëminence above the Americans in the elegances of life, we could produce a school-book that should, by its beauty, vie, in any degree, with the *HOMER* of Professor Felton."—*London Examiner*, 1843.

The same work, 8vo., with Flaxman's Plates, \$3.

THE GREEK READER.

By Frederic Jacobs. With an enlarged and complete Lexicon. From the 12th German edition. 12mo. Edited by Pickering. \$1 00.

THE AGAMEMNON OF ÆSCHYLUS.

With Notes by Professor C. C. Felton. 12mo. large type, pp. 210.

"Among the laborers in this noble field of letters, one of the ablest and most scholar-like, if not one of the most voluminous writers, is Prof. Felton of Cambridge, Massachusetts.—It strikes us forcibly that Prof. Felton's mind is more open to the peculiar character of his author, that he is more deeply imbued with genuine Aeschylean spirit, than any Editor or Commentator, whose labors we have before investigated. * * * * * In parting with Prof. Felton, we have only to reiterate the expression of our opinion, how highly the classical literature of this country and its followers, are indebted to him for this capital work."—*The Literary World*.

* * A large discount from the annexed prices, when ordered in quantities.
jy. 31 11.

BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY
SAXTON & KELT,No. 133 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON.

- THE FASHIONABLE WIFE AND UNFASHIONABLE HUSBAND.** By Mrs. Opie. Paper covers, \$0 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- THE ROYAL SISTERS:** a Historical Romance. By Agnes Strickland. Paper covers, 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- DON FROILA AND HIS TEN DAUGHTERS.** By Agnes Strickland. Paper covers, 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- TALES, BY MRS. OPIE:** Containing White Lies, False or True, or the Journey to London. Paper cov. 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- TALES, BY MRS. OPIE:** Containing a Tale of Trials and Confessions of an Odd Tempered Man. Paper covers, 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- THE GERMAN'S TALE:** Krutznier. A tale, by Miss Harriet Lee. Paper covers, 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½
- SELECTIONS FROM FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES and Travels.** By Captain Basil Hall. Pap. cov. 25
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½

In Press.

- THE CHESS PLAYER'S HAND BOOK;** Containing a full account of the Game of Chess, and the best mode of playing it. 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 25
- THE CRICKETER'S HAND BOOK:** Containing the Origin of the Game. 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 25
- THE HAND BOOK OF THE SENTIMENT AND POETRY OF FLOWERS.** 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 31½
- GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE.** By T. H. Pons. Ninth Revised Edition, 12½

Just Published.

- THE PRACTICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET GUIDE:** Containing a Concise Treatise on the Nature and Application of Mechanical Forces; Action of Gravity; the Elements of Machinery; Rules and Tables for calculating the working effects of Machinery; of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, 75
m27 if

NEW LAW BOOK.

To Lawyers and Western Land Owners.

Just Published by
J. C. DERBY & CO.,BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
Auburn, New York.

THE LAND OWNER'S MANUAL:

CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF

Statute Regulations in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, concerning Land Titles, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills of Real Estate, Descents, Land Taxes, Tax Sales, Redemptions, Limitations, Exemptions, Interest of Money and Usury.

With an Appendix, containing the Constitution of said States.

BY B. F. HALL, Counsellor at Law.
Price \$2 50, octavo, 378 pp.

The above Law Book is just ready. It is highly recommended by Ex-Gov. Seward, Judge Conklin, Justice Jewett, Hon. Millard Fillmore, and many other distinguished individuals.

For sale also by Law Booksellers in New York and at Albany. jy24 3t

ROBERT CRAIGHEAD,

PRINTER,

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

R. CRAIGHEAD having replenished his Office with a large assortment of new and handsome type, is prepared to execute printing of every description in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Books in Foreign Languages, Latin, Greek, French, &c. printed with accuracy and despatch. Gentlemen residing at a distance, and unable to superintend the passage of their works through the press, may depend (as heretofore) upon the utmost care being taken to ensure their correctness.

POWER PRESS WORK.

Having several Power Presses of the latest construction (which have superseded the old hand-presses) now in operation, R. C. is enabled to do his press work in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and at very moderate charges.

STEREOTYPING

Executed in the best and most substantial manner. 16

NEW YORK TRADE SALE,

TO COMMENCE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1847.

We cannot but express our congratulations that the Committee of the Trade of New York, appointed by the Auctioneers (with exception of one member, who is now in Europe, and another retired from the Trade), have, though reluctantly, adopted as their rules in part, the new plan for the benefit of Trade Sale Contributors and Purchasers, which was so successful at our last spring sale; confident that, if properly tested, it will be found in practice, the only true and just plan whereby the interests of both buyer and seller will be equally promoted. On this plan, the purchaser will be sure to procure all he wants; for the seller knows too well his own interest to expect anything more than a fair and liberal competition for his goods.

The plan of stating the quantity of any article, and allowing the seller the option to withdraw the remainder after first lots are sold, is adopted by auctioneers in every other department of trade; and since Bookselling and Publishing have so greatly increased, it is surprising that this just and highly important feature has so long been neglected. It is barely necessary for us to say that our initiators in this plan have retained so much of the old system as to destroy the advantages to result from the new.

We have to propose another important feature, in accordance with the times and the state of the Trade; which we trust will also be adopted by "the Committee to regulate Trade Sales in this city;" which is to sell the whole catalogue on four and six months' credit; thus giving to small contributors equal advantages with large. Satisfactory paper will be received for all purchases at our sale, where parties desire to add interest on such parts of their bills as may not, by the general terms of the sale, amount to a credit; thus no cash will be required. Otherwise, the terms will be the same as at the last sale.

We do not present this new feature with any spirit of competition, but with a sincere desire to render every facility by which contributors and buyers may be accommodated, and that we may secure a fair share of patronage and support from the Trade.

Contributors are respectfully invited to send in full lists of all they desire to sell at this sale; with the understanding that, after first lots are sold, any part of the remainder of any item may be withdrawn at the option of the seller; the object being simply to supply the demand without glutting the market at prices ruinous to the seller and detrimental to the regular dealer.

The sale of Stationery, &c., will commence, as usual, on Monday 30th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Contributors who may wish to sell without reserve, will please inform us to that effect, that their invoices may be properly designated in the catalogue.

Our usual commission of five per cent. will cover all expense of selling. The charges for packing and shipping will be one half of one per cent. on the amount of bills; and our charges for the sales of stationery will be the same as for invoices of other articles.

The first catalogue will go in press on the 5th of July; and invoices will be inserted in the order they may be received.

The usual advances in cash will be made on all articles consigned for sale.

COOLEY, KEES & HILL,
New York, June 10, 1847. 191 Broadway.

CARD.

TO THE TRADE.

C. K. & H. take this opportunity to represent to Publishers, Paper Manufacturers, and Importers of Stationery throughout the country, their peculiar facilities for the disposal of stock, and to solicit from them consignments for private sales, under such limits and restrictions as they may deem advisable. Their central and extensive establishment affords great advantages for this branch of their business, and by devoting much of their attention to it, they feel that they can do justice to all consignments that may be intrusted to them. They are desirous that their establishment should be a depot for all works published in the country, and they pledge themselves to guard the interests of consignors in every respect.

Liberal cash advances will at all times be made and accounts of sales rendered quarterly or monthly, as may be deemed most expedient. All goods remaining unsold, on which advances have been made, will be closed only at our semi-annual Trade Sales in March and August, unless otherwise agreed upon between the parties.

They solicit consignments also for their nightly and occasional Lot Sales of Books and Stationery, which are kept up constantly throughout the year. je19tf

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD C. VALENTINE, 45 Gold Street, New York, having furnished his STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY with materials for executing orders in every branch of his business, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

His facilities for stereotyping heavy works at short notice, and for executing MATHEMATICAL WORKS, and WORKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, with elegance and accuracy, are believed not to be surpassed by those of any similar establishment in the country.

Jobs of every description executed on the most favorable terms.

Specimens of work will at all times be furnished, and references given to the most respectable publishers in the United States. 16

NEW AND VALUABLE
WORK ON ASTRONOMY.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, accompanied by sixteen colored and beautiful

ASTRONOMICAL MAPS, each 3 by 3½ feet, the whole designed to illustrate the mechanism of the Heavens. By H. Mattison.

The author of this work has devoted several years' labor exclusively to its preparation, and has specially designed it for the introduction of this attractive and sublime science to the Common School, Academy and family circle. The maps represent the appearance of the heavens at night, by showing the phases of the heavenly bodies as they actually appear in all their beautiful phenomena—the lines of their orbits and the precise inclination of the one to the other marked in degrees—all in white relief on a black ground work. In the same manner they give diagrams to illustrate the principles of the science. The elementary treatise, of 300 pages, is written in chaste, concise style; it describes minutely the maps, explains the laws of the solar system, classifies the solar bodies, gives the process of Le Verrier in his discovery of the new planet and the elements of its orbit as announced by him 31st August last, and a brief but distinct description of the sidereal Heavens. No work yet published will in a short time give the student so distinct and clear a conception of the entire mechanism of the Heavens, or so plain and thorough a demonstration of the principles of the science.

It has already been introduced into the Public Schools of Brooklyn, L.I.; into several of the first Schools of New York city, Providence, R.I., Boston, Mass., and many other places. It has been recommended in the strongest terms by a large number of the first scholars and educators of the country; among those are Prof. Cawwell, of Brown University, PROFESSORS OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, REV. DR. COX, REV. DR. BOWEN, REV. H. W. ADAMS, REV. J. DEMPSTER, D.D.; many of the COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS of Common Schools, New York State, and a large number of the ablest editors in New York, Boston, &c.

"These Maps," says Prof. Dempster, "exhibit the principles of the science with a simplicity so marked, and in an order so completely consecutive as to bring the mechanism of the heavens within the compass of the most common mind. While the ordinary teacher can make them instructive to the country school, the learned lecturer may by their aid evolve many of the profound principles of Astronomy. It is impossible that the intelligence of the age should overlook so striking an improvement in this highest branch of science."

MR. HALLECK, of the New York Journal of Commerce, who had much practical experience in this branch while Prof. in one of our higher Institutions, says, "In our opinion a common mind would obtain a better knowledge of the science in one month with the help of these maps, than in six without them."

They are handsomely mounted and enclosed in a neat box for transportation, at \$15, on thick paper, with one copy of the treatise, and at \$20, with cloth backs.

Published and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE,

216 Pearl street, New York.

STATIONERS' HALLS,

245 PEARL STREET AND 50 WALL STREET.

DAVID FELT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF every description of

BLANK, ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

suitable for Public Offices, Banking Institutions, Counting Rooms, Schools, Engineers, &c.

The efforts of the Proprietors will be continued for the production of all articles in their line of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices. Late arrangements in the Manufacturing Department enable them to offer stock at greatly reduced prices, which cannot fail of giving satisfaction. They respectfully invite the Trade, and all persons requiring Blank Books or Stationery, to give their Stock an examination, which will be found very full, as well as moderate in prices, consisting in part of—

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, IN-

VOICE BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, &c.

Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Lading,

CAP, LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS, AND ENVELOPES.

SEALING-WAX & WAFERS.

QUILLS, STEEL, GOLD AND SILVER PENS.

CARDS, OF EVERY VARIETY,

COPYING PRESSES, WITH COMPLETE

APPARATUS.

Black, Blue, Red, and Copying Inks.

DRAWING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders will be received for the making of any description of BLANK BOOKS, or any variety of COPPER-PLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC, or LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, and executed with the utmost care and punctuality.

JUST IMPORTED.

I.
BLACKWOOD'S
EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

A VERY FINE SET, COMPLETE.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT IN 1817, TO 1845.

Fifty-seven Volumes, Octavo, Neatly Bound, Half Calf. Price \$125.

II.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW;
OR,
CRITICAL JOURNAL.

COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO 1845.

Eighty volumes Bound in Forty, in very neat Half Calf.

A VERY CLEAN AND HANDSOME COPY.

Price \$115.

III.
HUME AND SMOLLETT'S
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A New Edition.

WITH A CONTINUATION TO VICTORIA, 1837.

BY THE REV. T. S. HUGHES, B.D.

COMPLETE IN SEVENTEEN OCTAVO VOLUMES—FINE, LARGE TYPE.

Price \$37 in Cloth, \$47 in Half Calf, \$55 in Full Calf.

IV.
THE ABBOTSFORD EDITION
OF
THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED WITH STEEL AND WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

COMPLETE IN TWELVE LARGE 8VO. VOLUMES.

Cloth, Price \$80; or, Half Morocco or Russia, Gilt Tops, \$100.

ALSO—A NEAT CABINET EDITION OF THE ABOVE NOVELS.

Complete in 25 Volumes, Half Morocco. Price \$45.

V.
THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA;
OR,
DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.
Seventh Edition.

COMPLETE IN TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

Elegantly Bound in Half Russia. Price \$160.

VI.
THE HISTORIC GALLERY OF
PORTRAITS AND PAINTINGS.

WITH BRIEF MEMOIRS OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED MEN OF EVERY AGE AND COUNTRY.

Embellished with about Two Hundred Engravings in Outline, of the Finest Specimens of the Arts, Ancient and Modern.

COMPLETE IN THREE VOLUMES 8VO, CLOTH—PRICE, \$5.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

D. APPLETON & Co., 200 Broadway.

200 Broadway, July 30, 1847.

Just Published.

THE LIFE OF MRS. GODOLPHIN.

By JOHN EVELYN, OF WOOTTON, Esqr.

Now first published, and edited by SAMUEL LORD BISHOP of Oxford, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

One neat volume, 12mo. Paper cover, 33 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers.

NEW

ENGLISH THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

Imported per Steamer Britannia, &c.

A HISTORY OF THE HOLY EASTERN CHURCH.

The Patriarchate of Alexandria, by the Rev. J. M.

Neale, M.A. 2 vols., 8vo. \$6 50.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY Philosophically considered with reference to the future reunion

of Christians. The first three books comprising from

the Ascension of our Lord to the death of Wyckliffe, by

the Rev. Geo. Townsend, D.D., author of the Arrangements of the Old and New Testaments, &c. 2 vols.

8vo. \$8 50.

HORÆ APOCALYPTICÆ; or a Commentary on the

Apocalypse, Critical and Historical, by the Rev. E. B.

Elliott, A.M., third edition, revised and enlarged. 4 vols.

8vo. \$13.

THE CHRISTOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,

and Commentary on the Messianic Predictions of the

Prophets, by E. W. Hengstenberg, D.D., abridged by

Rev. Thomas K. Arnold, M.A. 1 vol. 8vo. \$5.

A SYNOPSIS OF CRITICISMS upon the passages of the

Old Testament, in which modern commentators have

differed from the authorized Version, &c., by Rev.

Richard A. F. Barrett, M.A. Vol. 1, parts 1 and 2.

Vol. 2, part 1. (To be completed in 12 parts.)

SERMONS ON HOLY JOY, the Spiritual Affections,

and the Salutary Character, by Arthur Baker, B.A. 12mo.

\$2.

SIXTY LECTURES on the several portions of Psalms,

as they are appointed to be read in the Morning and

Evening Services of the Church of England, by the Rev.

Richard B. Exton, M.A. 8vo. \$3 50.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD and their Relations

to Christianity, considered in Eight Lectures, 8vo.

\$2 25.

LECTURES, Historical, Doctrinal, and Practical, on the

Catechism of the Church of England, by Francis Russell

Nixon, D.D., Lord Bishop of Tasmania, 3d edition.

8vo. \$5.

THE WORKS of Archbishop Laud. Vol. 1. Sermons

(Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.)

SERMONS, delivered at the Parish Church of St. Mary,

Lambeth, by George D'Oyly, D.D., with a Memoir by

his Son. 2 vols. 8vo. \$6.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH: being

the Primer or Spelling-Book. The Shorter and Longer

Catechisms, and a Treatise on the Duty of Parish Priests.

Translated from the Slavonic-Russian original by the

Rev. R. W. Blackmore, B.A. 8vo. \$2 75.

A MANUAL OF COUNCILS of the Holy Catholic

Church, comprising the Substance of the most Remarkable

and Important Canons, alphabetically arranged. By

the Rev. Edward H. Landon, M.A. 12mo. \$3 25.

SERMONS. By Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford. 3d ed.

12mo. \$2.

FERIÆ ANNIVERSARIÆ.—Observance of the

Church's Holy days no Symptom of Popery: shown

from Testimonies of her most Approved Children. In

continuance (1547-1800). By the Rt. Rev. Rich. Mant,

D.D. 2 vols. \$2 50.

RELIGIO QUOTIDIANA; Daily Prayer the Law of

God's Church, and Heretofore the Practice of Church-

men. By the Rev. Rich. Mant, D.D. 1 vol. \$1 25.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

chiefly of England, from the first Planting of

Christianity to the end of the reign of Charles II.; with

a brief Account of the Affairs of Religion in Ireland.

Collected from the best Ancient Historians, Councils,

and Records. By Jeremy Collier, M.A. A new edition,

with a Life of the Author, the Controversial Tracts

connected with the History, and an enlarged Index. In

9 vols. 8vo. \$25.

LECTURES UPON THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

of the first three Centuries from the Crucifixion of Jesus

Christ to the year 313. By Edmund Burton, D.D. 3d

edition. 1 vol. 8vo. \$3 75.

Works by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.

LECTURE SERMONS on the Distinctive Errors of Ro-

manism. 8vo. \$3 50.

" " Principles of the Book of

Common Prayer. 8vo. \$3 50.

THE EUCHARIST: its History, Doctrine, and Practice,

with Meditations and Prayers suitable to that Holy

Sacrament. 3d edition. 8vo. \$3 50.

D. APPLETON & Co., 200 Broadway.

LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

Translated by Members of the Church of England.

Volume	1. St. Augustine's Confessions.
"	2. St. Cyril's Catechetical Lectures.
"	3. St. Cyprian's Treatises.
" 4 and 5.	St. Chrysostom's Homilies on 1st Cor.
" 6.	" " Galatians.
" 7.	" " Romans.
" 8 and 19.	St. Athanasius's Select Treatises.
" 9.	St. Chrysostom's Homilies on the Statutes.
" 10.	Tertullian's Apologetic Treatises.
" 11 and 15.	St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Matthew.
" 12.	" " Timothy.
" 13.	St. Athanasius's Historical Tracts.
" 14.	St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Philippians.
" 16 and 20.	St. Augustine's Homilies on New Test.
" 17.	Epistles of St. Cyprian and Ext. Works of St. Pacian.
" 18 and 21.	St. Gregory on Book of Job. Parts 1 and 2.

Imported and for sale by

D. APPLETON & Co., 200 Broadway.

WELLS'S SCHOOL GRAMMAR.

FURTHER TESTIMONIALS RESPECTING IT.

From Rev. Henry Smith, President of Marietta College.

I have examined with some care and with great interest, the "School Grammar" of W. H. Wells, recently published by Messrs. Allen, Morrill & Wardell. It is, in my estimation, a most excellent book. Not only is it admirably adapted to meet the wants of the beginner, by the clear and compendious exhibition which it presents of the main phenomena of the language, but also the more advanced scholar will find in the discussions and authorities of the foot-notes, precisely the treasure of information touching nicer points and disputed idioms of which he has often felt the need, and he will, I think, after examination lay it upon his table for daily use.

Marietta, Ohio, April 22, 1847.

From Professor Merriek, of the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

Upon full examination of Wells's Grammar, I am confirmed in the opinion that it is decidedly the best text-book on English Grammar with which I have ever met. While it is highly scientific, it is eminently practical. The author, I am pleased to notice, avoids many of the absurd errors into which most of his predecessors have fallen. The work must greatly facilitate the critical study of the English language. I shall recommend its adoption, as a text-book, in the University.

May 1, 1847.

From A. Williams, Professor of Languages in Ohio University.

Accept my thanks for the copy of Wells's Grammar which you were so good as to send me. I take pleasure in saying, that, after having been examining for the last year or two, all the English Grammars within my reach, without finding one with which I was satisfied, it is a high gratification at length to meet with such a work as this. We have already introduced it into this Institution. I regard it as far superior to any other grammar that I have seen.

Athens, Ohio, May 8, 1857.

From E. C. Allen, Prof. Math. and Teacher in English Department of W'n. Bap. Theol. Inst.

I take great pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction with "Wells's School Grammar," which you publish. I have used it since the commencement of our year, with a class of 25 young men, and am happy to say that the intelligent proficiency made by this class exceeds that of any former class, and that the familiar acquaintance I have been compelled to make with it, enables me to say, that it is superior to any book of the kind with which I am acquainted. The book will continue to be used in this institution to the exclusion of all others.

Covington, June 23, 1847.

From Professor S. Maxwell, Principal of the Academy of Marietta College.

I have examined Wells's Grammar, which you put into my hands. In my opinion it is the best Grammar of the English language with which I am acquainted. I have therefore introduced it into Marietta Academy.

Marietta, O., April 21, 1847.

PUBLISHED BY

ALLEN, MORRILL & WARDWELL, Andover.
HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, New York. jy24 3t

NINETEENTH BOSTON TRADE SALE

Of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates,
Bookbinders' Stock, Paper, &c.

TO COMMENCE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1847.

The undersigned respectfully request consignments of BOOKS, STATIONERY, STEREOTYPE PLATES, BOOKBINDERS' STOCK, &c., for the next regular Trade Sale, to commence at the above date, and to be conducted as heretofore, under the direction of the Committee of the Trade.

Invoices should be furnished by the 1st of July next, as the Catalogue will then be put to press.

PHILLIPS & SAMPSON,
Boston, June 12, 1847. (111' 110 Washington street.

EDWARD DUNIGAN'S CATHOLIC AND JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has always for sale a large Stock of CATHOLIC WORKS of his own publication, printed, bound, and illustrated in the best manner; among them are his *Fine Illuminated Family Bible*, *Illuminated Ursuline Manual*, *Flowers of Piety*, and other much approved books.

DUNIGAN'S HOME LIBRARY, eight volumes published, a very popular series of Religious and Moral Tales, for general reading.

His Stock of JUVENILE BOOKS, plain and colored, is well selected, and, though got up in the best style, is sold at the cheapest rates.

113 tf EDWARD DUNIGAN, 151 Fulton street.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

4 Barclay street, Astor House.

LIST OF LATIN CLASSICS RECENTLY IMPORTED.

C. IULII CAESARIS COMMENTARII de bello Gallico et civili, accedunt libri de bello Alexandrino, Africano et Hispaniensi, e recens. FRANCISCI OUDENDORPHII. Textum passim reflat, annotat. criticam adiecit I. C. Daehn. \$1.

CICERONIS M. T.—Laelius, sive de amicitia dialogus. Ad libro MS. et edit. fidem recensuit et annotatione perpetua instruxit Carolus Bierus. \$1.

—Laelius sive de amicitia dialogus. In usum scholarum brevi annotatione critica instruxit Carolus Bierus. 50c.

—de Officiis libri tres. Ad optimorum librorum fidem emendati et in usum scholarum editi. I. 50c.

—Cato maior de senectute, Laelius de amicitia, et Paradoxa. Ad optimorum librorum fidem emendati et in usum scholarum editi. II. 37c.

—Tusculanae Disputationes. Ad optimorum librorum fidem emendatae et in usum scholarum editae. III. 50c.

—orationes in Catilinam, pro Murena, pro Archia poeta. Ad optimorum librorum fidem in usum scholarum editae. IV. 50c.

—de Oratore libri tres. Ad optimorum librorum fidem emendati et in usum scholarum editi. V. 50c.

—orationes pro Planeo, pro Sextio, pro Marcello, in M. Antonium Philippica secunda. Ad optimorum librorum fidem emendatae et in usum scholarum editae. VI. 50c.

—orationes pro Milone, pro lege Manilia, pro Ligario, pro Delatore. Ad optimorum librorum fidem in usum scholarum editae. VII. 50c.

CORNELII NEPOTIS quae exstant. Ad optimorum librorum fidem accurate editi, annotationem criticam atque exegeticam adiecit I. C. Daehn. 50c.

EUTROPHI BREVIARIUM historiae Romanae. Editionem curavit Detl. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius. 37c.

Q. HORATHI FLACCI Opera omnia. Ad optimorum librorum fidem recensuit et annotationibus instruxit I. C. Jahn. 50c.

IUSTINI HISTORIAE PHILIPPICAE. Secundum vetustissimos Codices prius neglectos recognovit, brevi annotatione critica et historica instruxit Fredericus Dübner. Accessit index rerum locupletissimus. \$2.

T. LIVII Patavinum Historiarum libri qui supersunt omnes, et deperditorum fragmenta. Editionem curavit, brevis annotationem criticam adiecit Detl. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius. III Tomi. \$2 25.

LUCRETII, T. C., de rerum natura libri sex. Ad optimorum librorum fidem editi, perpetuam annotationem criticam et exegeticam adiecit Albertus Forbiger. \$1 75.

P. OVIDII Nasonis Opera omnia. Editionem curavit, brevis annotationem crit. adiecit Detl. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius. Tom. I. 50c.

—Tom. II. Metamorphoses. 50c.

—Tom. III. Fasti.—Tristia.—Epistolae ex Ponto.—Ibis. 50c.

A. PERSII FLACCI Satirae VI. Recensuit et annotationem criticam et exegeticam addidit E. G. Weber. 50c.

PLAUTI, M. A., Amphitruo. Emendavit Fr. Lindemann. 50c.

—Captivi. Emendavit Fr. Lindemann. 50c.

—Miles Gloriosus. Emendavit Fr. Lindemann. 50c.

—Trinummus. Emendavit Fr. Lindemann. 50c.

PLINII, C. Secundi Naturalis Historiae libri XXXVII. Recognovit et varietatem lectionis adiecit Jul. Sillig. 5 vols. \$5.

SEX. AURELII PROPERTII Carmina. Ad fidem optimorum codicum recensuit, integram Groningani, Neapolitani, excerptum Puccii varietatem lectionis brevemque annotationem adiecit Frid. Jacob. 50c.

QUINTILIANI, M. F., de institutione oratoria libri duodecim. Notas maximam partem criticas adiecit Aug. Gotth. Gernhard. II Tomi. \$2.

C. SALLUSTII CRISPI Catilinae et Jugurthae. Aliorum suisque notis illustravit R. Dietrich. Vol. I. Catilina. \$1 25.

TACITI, C. C., Annales. Recognovit, annotationem criticam adiecit Theoph. Kießlingius. \$1 25.

P. TERENTI Carthaginiensis Afri Comoediae. Ad fidem optimorum editionum recognovit, commentario critico-exegetico in difficillimis locis illustratas, una cum disquisitione de arte et ratione Com., edidit Frid. Reinhardt. 75c.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera omnia. Ad optimorum librorum fidem recensuit et in usum scholarum editi I. C. Jahn. \$1.

NEW WORKS,

Published by

CAREY AND HART,
PHILADELPHIA.

I.

KITTY'S RELATIONS, and other Pencil Sketches. By Miss E. Leslie, author of "Mrs. Washington Poets," &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 25 cents.

II.

TORLOCH O'BRIEN; a Tale of the Wars of King James. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. with illustrations by H. K. Browne (Phiz).

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This work has some of the finest properties of historical romance."—*Britannia*.

"Racy of the soil, national in its manner and purpose, is the 'Tale of the Wars of King James.' The historic detail is minutely studied and carefully described. The dialogue is natural and smart, and the characters are boldly drawn and clearly defined. . . . There is much that delights us in these pages."—*Nation*.

"One of the best historical tales which has issued from the Irish press. The novel now takes its place among the standard classics of our country, and we take leave of the author with the warmest feelings of respect for his genius."—*Belfast News-Letter*.

"This tale has established the literary reputation of its author. The description of the conflict at Aughrim is one of the finest battle-pieces in the whole range of modern literature. The illustrations by Phiz are worthy of him."—*Gloucester Chronicle*.

III.

THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW. A Novel. By T. S. Arthur. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents.

IV.

THE CADET OF COLOBRIERES: a Tale of the Convents of Paris. Translated from the French of Madame Reybaud. Complete (Second Edition). Price 25 cents.

V.

TAM'S FORTNIGHT RAMBLE, and other Poems. By Thomas Mackellar, author of "Droppings of the Heart."

VI.

THE DRAMA IN FOKERVILLE, the Bench and Bar of Jurytown, and other Comic Sketches. By "Everpoint" (J. M. Field, Esq., of the "St. Louis Reveille"). With eight engravings by Darley, complete in one vol. Price 50 cents (nearly ready).

VII.

HISTORY OF THE CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON at St. Helena. By Gen. Count Montholon, the Emperor's Companion in Exile and Testamentary Executor. Now first translated and published from the author's original manuscript. Now complete in 8vo. size, on fine paper and large type. In eight parts, price 25 cents each, or in cloth extra, \$2 50.

VIII.

MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY AND LETTERS. Parts VI and VII. Completing the work. Price \$1 00 each part.

"The concluding volumes of this work, just published, possess even more interest than any of the preceding. The work stands at the head of this class of English literature. Wholly different from the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, or the Letters of Walpole and Lady Wortley Montague, it possesses in a high degree some of their best qualities."—*Atlas*.

The whole seven Parts can now be had complete, in 2 vols. royal 8vo., cloth, gilt, comprising over 1400 pages, large type, and printed on fine white paper.

N.B. Subscribers are requested to give their orders immediately for the completion of their sets to prevent disappointment. A few copies of the second volume bound in black cloth can be had separate, to match vol. 1st, published some time since.

IX.

O'SULLIVAN'S LOVE; a Legend of Edenmore; and the History of Paddy Go-Easy and his wife Nancy. By Wm. Carleton, author of "Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry," "Valentine McChutchee," &c. Complete in one volume. Price 25 cents.

X.

CAREY & HART'S

LIBRARY OF HUMOROUS AMERICAN WORKS,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

Price 50 cents each.

No. 9. STREAKS OF SQUATTER LIFE, and Far West Scenes—a series of Humorous Sketches, Descriptive of Incidents and Character in the Wild West. By "Sollitaire" (John S. Robb, of St. Louis, Mo.), author of "Swallowing an Oyster alive."

ALSO,

1. THEATRICAL APPRENTICESHIP and Anecdotal Recollections of Sol. Smith, Comedian, Lawyer, &c.

2. PICKINGS FROM THE PORTFOLIO of the Reporter of the New Orleans Picayune. By D. Corcoran, Esq., now editor of the "Delta."

3. MY SHOOTING BOX. By Frank Forester.

4. AUNT PATTY'S SCRAP BAG. By Caroline Lee Hentz.

jy31f

IMPORTANT BOOKS

To be issued by WILEY & PUTNAM, N. Y., under the direction of the
"Smithsonian Institution for the Increase and Diffusion
of Knowledge among Men."

I.
In imperial quarto, with illustrations.
HINTS ON PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE.

* * This work will contain numerous and valuable illustrations, including two perspective views of the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution. The Appendix will contain the results of a research under the auspices of the Institution to test the properties of the most important building materials throughout the United States.

II.
In quarto, uniform with the "EXPLORING EXPEDITION," with original and elaborate illustrations.
AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES;

AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND PURPOSES OF THE ABORIGINAL MONUMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, COMPRISING THE RESULTS OF EXTENSIVE ORIGINAL SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS.

* * This work comprises the results of very extensive original surveys and explorations. It will be illustrated by upwards of 60 large quarto plates, and several hundred engravings on wood; embracing maps, views, plans, and sections of the Aboriginal Monuments of the United States, and sketches of numerous and interesting remains of ancient art. It will embody a large number of new and extraordinary facts relating to the Antecolumbian history of the American Continent, and tending to elucidate the problem of American Semi-Civilization.

NEW ENGLISH WORKS RECEIVED,

PER STEAMER "BRITANNIA."

- MACLISE'S OSTEOLOGY.—Comparative Osteology, being Morphological Studies to Demonstrate the Archetype Skeleton of Vertebrated Animals. By Joseph MacLise. 1 vol. 4to. Numerous Engravings. \$15 25
- SCUDAMORE on Consumption and on Bronchial and Laryngeal Disease: with Remarks on the places of Residence resorted to by the Consumptive Invalid. 8vo. 2 87
- BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT. Vol. 13. 1 62
- BURY'S REMAINS OF ECCLESIASTICAL WOODWORK, Consisting of 21 Plates. 1 vol. 4to. half morocco. 6 25
- THE TRADESMAN'S BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS, for the use of the Cabinet Maker, Iron Founder, Painter, Silversmith, Engraver, Wood Carver, Bookbinder, &c. &c. Parts 1 and 2, 4to. 1 50
- THE COTTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS; With Economical Working Plans and Estimates for their improved construction. By C. W. Johnson, F.R.S., and Edward Cresy, Architect and Civil Engineer. 12mo. paper. 0 87
- HERAPATH'S MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS: Or, the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy: with a Development of the Causes of Heat, Gaseous Elasticity, Gravitation, and other great Phenomena of Nature. By John Herapath, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 8 75
- WHEWELL'S TREATISE ON MECHANICS; Intended for the use of Colleges and Universities. Seventh edition, with extensive Corrections and Additions. 1 vol. 8vo. 2 62
- HEATHER'S TREATISE ON MECHANICS. Nos. 1 and 2. 1 62
- SHADWELL ON OCCULTATIONS AND ECLIPSES. Tables for Facilitating their Approximate Prediction for any particular place. By C. F. A. Shadwell, F.R.A.S., Commander Royal Navy. 1 vol. 8vo. paper. 1 75
- SIMMS ON DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, &c. Treatise on the Principal Mathematical and Drawing Instruments employed by the Engineer, Architect, and Surveyor. By F. W. Simms, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Third edition, with a Description of the Theodolite, together with Instructions in Field Work, for Students commencing Practice. Numerous Woodcuts. 12mo. 1 00
- ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA, A Treatise on, By E. J. Lowe, Esq. 12mo. plates. 2 37
- ROSS' SOUTHERN VOYAGE, of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions during the years 1839-1843. By Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N. With Plates, Maps, and Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 9 75
- MCCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By J. R. McCulloch. New edition, Corrected, Enlarged, and Improved; with a Supplement. One large vol. 8vo. 15 00
- D'AUBIGNE'S CROMWELL, The Protector; A Vindication, by J. Merle D'Aubigné. 1 vol. 8vo. 2 50
- TOWNSEND'S ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY, Philosophically considered with reference to the Future Re-union of Christians. By the Rev. Geo. Townsend, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 8 75
- LANDS OF THE BIBLE Visited and Described in an Extensive Journey undertaken with special reference to the Promotion of Biblical Research, &c. By John Wilson, D.D. F.R.S. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 10 50
- ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE. Vol. 7, 12mo. 1 75
- COXE'S HOUSE OF AUSTRIA. Vol. 3, 12mo. (completion). 1 00
- LANZI'S HISTORY OF PAINTING. Vol. 3, 12mo. (completion). 1 00
- LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, For the use of Schools. 12mo. 1 25
- " OUTLINES OF LOGIC. 12mo. 0 50
- SIR THOMAS MORE.—Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation. 12mo. 1 37
- HOWITT'S JOURNAL of Literature and Domestic Progress. Vol. 1. 8vo. 1 25
- PICKWICK CLUB ILLUSTRATIONS. Six Illustrations to the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. Engraved by Phiz. 0 31
- HANDEL'S MESSIAH.—Sacred Oration "The Messiah," in Vocal Score, with a separate Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte. Arranged by Vincent Novello. 8vo. 1 37
- " CREATION, in Vocal Score, with a separate Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte. 8vo. 1 75
- MANUAL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, with a variety of New Inventions, Hints, Receipts, &c., &c. 24mo. 25
- THE RIVER DOVE; with some Quiet Thoughts on the Happy Practice of Angling. 16mo. 1 87
- AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ARTISAN. By Christopher Thompson. 12mo.
- LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PRINTING CLUBS, with their Origin, History, &c.; with full Details concerning Membership, Fees, &c., &c. By Rev. A. Hume, LL.D. 12mo.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

XXI.

A BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE AMERICAN WORK.

In one vol. 4to. Each page illuminated in an original and exquisite manner.

Pearls of American Poetry.

Illuminated by T. W. GWILT MAPLESON Esq.

* * It is proposed to issue this work in the most perfect style of Illuminated Illustration and to render it such a volume as will be selected by persons of taste for presentation at any season—there being nothing ephemeral in its character. It will contain a choice poem by Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, and by others less familiarly known, whose writings should not be left to "blush unseen."

These illuminations being very expensive and requiring great care in the production of each individual copy, it is necessary for the publishers to have definite returns of the numbers probably required.

It is also necessary that orders should be received IMMEDIATELY to insure reasonable attention, as, for the above reason, even a moderate number cannot be produced in less than three months, and the number printed will be limited to actual orders. It is for this reason that orders are previously asked for.

Price to subscribers, \$10.

In November.

XXII.

In one volume royal octavo, elegantly bound in Saxony, gilt extra, \$9.00; or Morocco, extra, \$10.00.

The Heroines of Shakspeare.

Complete in one volume.

Comprising forty-five beautiful illustrations of the Female Characters of Shakspeare, engraved in the first style, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath. With letter press from Shakspeare's text.

* * The above comprises all the plates contained in Mrs. Jameson's work, and thirty-three others: which latter are also contained in the following:

In November.

XXIII.

Companion to Mrs. Jameson's "CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN," and uniform with that work. In one volume, royal octavo, elegantly bound in Saxony, gilt extra, \$7 50, or Morocco extra, \$8.50.

Shakspeare's Female Characters.

Comprising thirty-three portraits supplementary to those in Mrs. Jameson's Work, and completing the series of the principal female characters of the Great Bard.

In November.

XXIV.

One large volume 8vo. Richly gilt Saxony. \$6.

Mrs. Jameson's Characteristics of Women.

Illustrated with 12 elegant steel-plate engravings.

Now ready.

XXV.

CONTINUATION OF DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 16mo. with 10 illustrations.

Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son.

Part II., 16mo., 50 cents. Also Part I., 50 cents.

Now ready.

XXVI.

In 16mo. Simultaneously with the London edition, according to special arrangement.

The Life and Works of John Keats.

By R. MONCKTON MILNES, Esq.

XXVII.

In 16mo. By arrangement with the London publishers.

Wayfaring Sketches among the Greeks and Turks, AND ON THE SHORES OF THE DANUBE.

By A SEVEN YEARS' RESIDENT IN GREECE.

XXVIII.

COE'S NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL DRAWING CARDS.

In eight packets, marked Series I. to VIII., each containing about eighteen studies.

Studies in Drawing,

IN A PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF LESSONS ON CARDS: BEGINNING WITH THE MOST ELEMENTARY STUDIES, AND ADAPTED FOR USE AT HOME AND SCHOOLS.

By BENJAMIN H. COE, Teacher of Drawing.

- * * The design is:
- I.—To make exercises in drawing highly interesting to the pupil.
 - II.—To make drawings so simple, and so gradually progressive, as to enable any teacher, whether acquainted with drawing or not, to instruct his pupils to advantage.
 - III.—To take the place of one-half of the writing lessons, with confidence that the learner will acquire a knowledge of writing in less time than is usually required.
 - IV.—To give the pupils a bold, rapid, and artist-like style of drawing.

XXIX.

In 16mo. Simultaneously with the London edition,—by arrangement with the publisher.

The Life and Letters of Thos. Campbell, the Poet.

By WM. BEATTIE, M.D., his Literary Executor.

XXX.

In one vol. 8vo.

The Unknown Countries of the East; THEIR PRODUCTIONS AND CAPABILITIES FOR COMMERCE. THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

By A. H. PALMER, Esq.

Addressed to Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

XXXI.

12mo. 50 cents in paper, 75 cents cloth.

The Water-Cure in America.

A COLLECTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INSTRUCTIVE CASES OF Disease successfully treated by Water in the United States, furnished by the Principal Practitioners of Hydropathy, and others; with descriptions of the leading Establishments, publications, &c., &c.

In September